The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,312—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	24th Mar.
L. POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	31st „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
— THIBET	2593	450	C. Fraser	21st „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman	28th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th „
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th „
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th „
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th „
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	including wines.	I Class .. R	520	including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	140	Without food.	III do.	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route.
From Genoa. I Class	R 95		R 80	
II do.	do. .. 70		do. .. 58	
From Naples. I do.	do. .. 145		do. .. 130	
II do.	do. .. 105		do. .. 93	

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zurich	1,709	400	3rd April.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. Mahorcich, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers :—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
Rydall Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	about	25th Mar.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„	12th April.
Merton Hall	J. Verril.	4,100	500	„	20th „
Wistow Hall	T. Collin.	2,700	400	„	17th May.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	„	17th June.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	„	15th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line will also be undertaken.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s.s. CLAN MACLEOD, 2,300 tons, will sail hence for Liverpool on or about the 25th inst.

Passage money ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 25th instant.

THESE fine steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain A. Hay, sails on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 14th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SCINDIA 2,661 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 21th March, 1882. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or reginimal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size Wicker covered..	.. 9 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	.. 11 0
„	Wicker covered..	.. 14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	.. 15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	.. 20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	.. 27 0
„ 3	Six „ „	.. 34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters ..		.. 40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ..		.. 40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter..		.. 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA. and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....................	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins....................	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER AND COMPANYS OWN CRICKET-BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket-Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Player in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls ....Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls .... „	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered"...... „	4 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SELECTIONS FROM
"THE CALCUTTA REVIEW"
Are now being issued in Monthly Parts, at Re. 1-8 per No., for 3, 6, or 12 months in advance.

The Convent.
Gibraltar, January 5th, 1882.

Dear Mr. Smith,

Your proposed work will be one of the greatest value, and of deep interest to all who knew the writers, and the India of their day.

I shall be most happy to subscribe to it, and I will advise the Gibraltar Library to do so, or to order a copy if their rules forbid anti-payment.

Believe me, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Thomas Smith, Esq.
City Press, No. 12, Bentinck-street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th April, on account of the EASTER HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.
Bombay, March 14, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HERR BANDMANN'S
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.
HAMLET.

HERR BANDMANN,
MISS LOUISE BEAUDET,
MR. D'ORSAY OGDEN,
MISS NELLIE FERGUSSON,
MR. DENBIGH NEWTON,
And a Company of Twelve Ladies and Gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Full particulars in future advertisements.
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. RYDAL HALL will sail for Liverpool TO-DAY at 2 p.m. from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 1 p. m.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1882.

SUMMER DRINKS.
FRUIT SYRUPS.
Remarkable for their highly refreshing Properties
The following are always in stock :—

	Rs. A. P.
Lemon Syrup	0 12 0
Rose Syrup	0 12 0
Pineapple Syrup	0 12 0
Raspberry Syrup	0 12 0
Strawberry Syrup	0 12 0
Red Currant Syrup	0 12 0
Tonic Refresher	1 0 0
&c., &c.	

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGATINE,

A CERTAIN and specific CURE for Sea-sickness and obstinate Vomiting in Pregnancy, and a reliable companion during sea-voyage.

Per case, Rs. 3.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HURKISSONDAS LALLBHOY, registered proprietor of NINE SHARES of the BROACH COTTON GINNING and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, No. 670. 1377 to 1384, has LOST the Nine certificates of his said shares standing in his name. Any person having found them is requested to deliver the same to him (for which he will be rewarded), at his residence in the House of Chunilall Lulloobhoy, 3rd Bhoywada, No. 60, at Bholeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, within two weeks from this day, after which an application will be made at the Company's Office for the issue of Duplicates.—Dated this 24th March, 1882.

HURKISSONDASS LALLBHOY.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW, on the Victoria-road, Byculla, at present occupied by the "Foundling Home," and previously by the late Captain Henry. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, for six months, a well furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, front row. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the lower floor of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now occupied by Captain Clark. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the 1st of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR SALE.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be [illegible]d at this office and at the book-seller.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE !!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

Messrs. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATCHES ! WATCHES !

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row.
POONA, 1, East-street

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper,
Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.
Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

WASHING FABRICS.

26 in. LANGTRY TWILLENA, PLAIN COLORS, 12 As. per yard.
CAMBRIDGE, SKY, PEACOCK, NAVY PINK, CORAL, BLACK, CREAM.

26 in. FANCY GALATEAS—12 As. per yard.
Colours—NARROW BLUE STRIPE, MEDIUM BLUE STRIPE, NARROW PINK STRIPE.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, CHECKED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—LIGHT BLUE, LIGHT PINK, LIGHT GREY.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINE, POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colour Ground—BLACK, NAVY, CHOCOLATE, WHITE, CREAM.

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, SPOTTED—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY GROUND, WHITE SPOTS—SCARLET, WHITE SPOTS—BLACK, WHITE SPOTS— BROWN, WHITE SPOTS.

30 in. PLAIN FRENCH CAMBRICS—Rs. 1-0 per yard.
Colours—NAVY, SCARLET, MYRTLE, BLACK, BROWN.

30 in. FRENCH SATEEN POMPADOURS—Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Colour Ground—GREY, BLACK, NAVY, BROWN, SCARLET, PINK, DRAB, WHITE, CR[illegible]

30 in. FRENCH SATEENS, PLAIN—Rs. 1-4 per yard.
Colours—GOLD, NAVY, PINK, CERISE, PEACOCK, CREAM, BROWN, CHOCOLATE, MY[illegible] SKY BLUE, SLATE, WHITE.

32 in. FRENCH FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS OR SHIRTINGS—Rs. 1-0 per [illegible]

WHITE MATERIALS.
26 in. LACE STRIPES, 8 As., 10 As., 14 As. per yard.

SWISS EMBROIDERY.
4 As., 6 As., 8 As., 10 As., 12 As., 14 As., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Rs. [illegible]-0, Rs. 3-0.

PATTERNS POST FREE—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are :—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the Grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum :

For the first	3 years	... ...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 „	... ...	„ 60
Do. third	6 „	... ...	„ 100
Do. fourth	6 „	... ...	„ 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites, and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, and Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
CONSULTING
OCULISTS OPTICIANS,
20, Rampart-row,
(Next to the Oriental Bank)
Registered Proprietors
of the
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.
Patronised by
H. E. THE VICEROY AND
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
The Government of India,
(Ordnance and Medical Departments)
The Surgeon-General with the
Government of Bombay
and
Opticians to the
Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.

"MOABIT"
BERLIN BEER.

JUST RECEIVED a small shipment of this splendid Beer in magnificent condition. An early application advised.

Per case of 4 doz. qts., Rs. 24.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow street, Bombay.

HABERDASHERY.

BROOK'S SEWING-COTTON, 200 yards, 2 As. per reel.
COAT'S MACHINE COTTON, 400 yards, 6 As. per reel.
WHITE DARNING COTTON, 2 As. per skein.
ANGOLA, 2 As. per card.
DARNING SILK, 6 As. per card.
EMBROIDERY COTTON, 2 As. per skein.
TAPE, 2 As., 4 As., per piece, all widths.
SEWING AND DARNING NEEDLES, 4 As. per packet.
SEWING SILKS, 2 As. per skein, Rs. 2 per reel.
COLOURED SEWING COTTONS, 2 As. per reel.
WHITE PINS, 2 As. 6 As. per packet.
BLACK PINS, 6 As. per box.
HAIR-PINS, 4 As., 8 As. per packet.
NURSERY PINS, 12 As., Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4 per box.
LINEN BUTTONS, 2 As., 4 As. per dozen.
PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 2 As., 4 As. 6 As. per doz.
PEARL DRESS OR C[illegible]
Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, Rs[illegible]
SILK DRESS BUTTO[illegible]
BONE DRESS BUTT[illegible]
FANCY DRE[illegible]
Re. 1-0, Re. 1-8[illegible]
ULSTER BUTTONS, [illegible]
BOOT BUTTON[illegible]
SILK BOOT LA[illegible]
MOHAIR BOOT [illegible]
COTTON STAY[illegible]
SILK STAY [illegible]
STEEL STAY BU[illegible]
SILK FLANNEL [illegible]
STAY TAPE[illegible]
TAPE MEAS[illegible]
COTTON CO[illegible]
WHALEBONE,[illegible]
HOOKS,[illegible]
WHITE OR[illegible]
2 As., 3 As., 4 As.[illegible]
and[illegible]

10 PER[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]MARIN[illegible]
[illegible](No. 9.)
[illegible]AL—CHITTAGONG[illegible]
[illegible]E TO THE CHITTAGONG OR KORNAFULI RIVER.
[illegible]CHANGES IN THE RIVER BAR.

Notice is hereby given that considerable changes are reported to have taken place in the bar at the entrance to the Chittagong or Kornafuli river.

Mariners are cautioned not to attempt to enter the river without a pilot.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, [illegible] (late I. N.),
Superintendent of Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, [illegible] 14th Mar., 1882.

This Notice affects [illegible]
British Admiralty [illegible] 8 and 859;
Indian Marine Survey [illegible] Nos. 126 and 115*a*;
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 484.
[illegible] on board ship, the substance of [illegible] on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,
M. W. Willoughby, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 206 of 1878.

RANEEBAI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, widow of the late SHERIADJI MERWANJI MISTRY, residing at No. 718, Breach Candy-road, otherwise called Girgaum-road, without the Fort of Bombay..Plaintiff.

vs.

MUNCHERJI NUSSERWANJI GHASWALLA, HORMUSJI NUSSERWANJI GHASWALLA, and RUTTONBAI, widow of the late KHODABAX MERWANJI ERANEE, all of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 24, in Purshotum Chimaji-street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DINBAI, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUTTONJI LIMBOOWALLA, and the said NUSSERWANJI RUTTONJI LIMBOOWALLA, both of Bombay, Parsees, residing at No. 36, Borah Musjid Cross-lane-street, within the Fort of Bombay...........................Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 11th day of March, 1882, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,959 square yards, or thereabouts, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of the Parel-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Mazagon sub-district, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, on the west by the Parell-road, on the south by the Sewree-road, and on the north by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or bungalows and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 20,597 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Parell-road at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 143, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 14 and 15, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Bomanji Hormusji Wadia, on the west by the Parell-road, on the south by the property of the late Juggonath Sunkersett, an on the north by the properties of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and others.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of April, 1882, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges. Dated this 22nd day of March, 1882.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a married couple or one or two bachelors to share a bungalow at Malabar Hill. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow-street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, a Pony Cart, fast Pony and Harness complete, nearly new.

WANTED, a PRESS READER. None but competent men need apply.—Education Society's Press, Byculla.

BOARD and LODGING for single Gentlemen. Apply at No. 21, Sassoon's Buildings, 2nd Floor, East Block.

TO BE SOLD, at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, a strong and serviceable Bay Horse, goes well in single Harness and in Saddle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—CLEARANCE SALE, without reserve, for last fortnight at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by the Mail a very fresh supply of Hams, Bacon, and Cheese, charged moderately. Barton and Co., Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, one of Soundy's Oakwood HARMONIUMS, new, 7 stops. To be seen at Bennett and Co.'s. No reasonable offer refused.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—Union Prayer Meeting in the Hall, Apollo-bunder, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, at 5-30 p. m., local time. All invited.

TO sub-let, at Mahableshwur for hot season, "Clifton House," commodious, and well furnished, splendid view. For particulars apply to Frank Orr, Mahableshwur.

TWO and-a-half miles from Andheri Station on the sea side at Versovah, sites for Bungalows to be let at moderate rents. Apply to "A. B.," care of office of this paper.

FOR SALE, pair of cream coloured PEGU PONIES, age 4 years, broken in. Price Rs. 800. Also Bay Pegu Mare (saddle or harness) age 5, Rs. 450. Apply 21, Middle Colaba.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—Dawson's, Thompson's, & Dindigul Havannas, for flavour & exquisiteness unrivalled. Prices very moderate. N. C. Dalal, 6, Church-Gate St.

MESSRS. B. Phillips and Co.—Please send me another bottle of your FRUIT LINCTUS. It is the best remedy I know of for cough and colds. Bottles 8 and 14 annas at their Pharmacy, 17, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a handsome English Park PHAETON. Only in use nine months. Apply "A. E.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a SALESMAN. Apply by letter only to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MRS. COONEY SMITH, Midwife, late of Calcutta, 20 years experience. Terms moderate. Apollo House, Fort, entrance Marine and Apollo-street.

IVORINE Billiard Balls do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, John Roberts & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. [illegible]; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TO LET, a desireable BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, quite open to the west rly breeze, with a nice garden. Apply to COWASJEE DADY LIMJEE, 31, Cumballa Hill.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

NOTICE to Ship Captains and others.—DOUGLAS FRASER and SONS, Arbroath Government NAVY CANVAS for SALE. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., 35, Elphinstone-circle.

FRENCH ROOFING TILES, neater, lighter, stronger and cheaper than any other European or country tiles. A lage stock always on hand.—F. MURAGLIA and Co., Apollo-bunder, Bombay.

[illegible] Semi-[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ACK VELV[illegible] the new untarnishable [illegible]	[illegible]
BLACK LASTING or PRUNE[illegible] embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	[illegible]
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8 8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes ...	7 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10 8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9 8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow	5 8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.	
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes ...	12 8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered coloured toes	6 8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep; exceedingly stylish and elegant ...	16 8
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.	
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13 8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles	
BLACK MOROCCO to tie ...	9 0
BLACK KID do. ...	9 8
BROWN CANVAS, with Toe-cap and cross bands ...	10 8

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES,
CALF KID WALKING SHOES,
GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES,
BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.
GIRL'S EVENING SHOES,
STRAP SHOES (three qualities),
KID WALKING SHOES,
AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size.
Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE weekly returns of the Bank of England show that the lowering of the rate to 3 per cent. was fully justified by the position. There had been an increase in the Reserve of Notes and Bullion of £1,500,000, and a decrease of a similar amount in the Bills Discounted, while the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities had gone up to 46 per cent. The outside market rate seems to have moved down to some extent with the Bank, as Reuter again quotes ⅛ below the Bank for 3 months' Bills. Stocks are quoted the same as yesterday, viz:—French Rentes 117, Consols 101¼, Sterling Loan 102, Four per cent Rupee Paper 84⅞, and Four-and-a-half 91½.

Oriental Bank Shares are quoted £18, Chartered £23-10, Mercantile £19, and Hong Kong £49.

Coffee is given as rather steadier.

Wheat is reported dull and easier.

Club No. 1 to arrive via Canal 44-6
Club No. 2 do. do, ... 42-6

Metals are unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady, sales 10,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but arrivals dull. The quotations for Surats given to arrive are:—

Oomras, Good, F. G. F. Cl., Mar.-Apr. Shpt., Canal 5 5-16.
Oomras do. do. April-May do. 5 11-32

The Manchester market is again reported quiet but steady, prices unaltered.

Exchange, as is usual on mail day, very little business is being done, and we close at the following quotations:—

	Demand.	3 ms.'	4 ms.'
Bank	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.

	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Credits	1s. 8¾	1s. 8 11-16d.
Documents	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8¾d.
Francs	216¼	218¼

For May delivery we quote 3 months' credits 1s. 8 7-16d., and Francs 216½.

The COTTON MARKET here is firm to-day at yesterday's full quotations, but there has not been much business doing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is flat at 101 3-16 for 4 and 108½ for 4½ per cents.

PRESS AND SPINNING SHARES are a shade weaker, other shares are steady.

The FREIGHT MARKET is rather steadier. The Rydall Hall engaged a few hundred bales to fill up, at 30s. for Liverpool, but the rate now asked is 32s. 6d. for immediate shipment, and 33s. 9d. for shipment up to 10th April. For sailing ships via the Cape the rate is firm at 47s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	765
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	10)

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 3[illegible]	790
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	850
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	4'0
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,115
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	485
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	[illegible]6
ColabaPress Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,040
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,140
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	515
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	210
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,950
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,075
Sassoon Press Co	300	[illegible]	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	5[illegible]	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	136
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	590
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	825
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	[illegible]
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	[illegible]
[illegible]	10,00[illegible]	25			
[illegible] Co. Limited..	42,00[illegible]		5	..	1[illegible]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending March 18, 1882.

Open 1,446½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,14,913	0	0
Merchandise	7,83,515	0	0
Electric Telegraph	4,890	0	0
Total Rs.	903,318	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446½ miles ... Total Rs.	6,29,362	0	0
Increase	273,956	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and 105 deck passengers.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,401 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (9th March) with a general cargo, and 431 deck passengers.

THE Telegraph steamer Chiltern, 832 tons, Captain Walter Goodshall, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Aden (11th March). She put in this harbour for water, coals, and fresh provisions.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in on the 24th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Lumsdane, 15 soldiers, 3 women, and 8 children and 82 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior, 1,628 tons, Captain M. D. Horne, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China mail, 738 chests opium, general, cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne.—Major and Mrs. Bayley, Miss Bushe, and 8 children, Mr. J. E. H. Whise, Mr. Rodham, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm, Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Macklin. For Madras.—Mrs. and Miss Brough Smyth. For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry and three children. For Shanghai.—Major W. K. Court.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Chiltern (s) Euphrates (s) Columbian (s)	Goodshall Calder Baldwin	Aden, Mar. 11. Bussorah, Mar. 11. Jeddah, Mar. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Oriental (s) Bokhara (s) Pearl (s)	Davison Reeves Raffin	K. C. & Kurrachee. Trieste, &c. Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Gwalior, Horne, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Scindia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
20 Kerbella (s) ...... Wilson ...... Tellicherry, Mar. 10.
Madras (s) ...... Turner ...... Rangoon, Mar. 10.
Polluce (s) ...... Ragusin .... Trieste, Feb. 17.
Tibre (s) ...... Temple .... P. de Galle, Mar. 14.
Purulia (s) ...... Lang ...... Singapore, Mar. 17

DEPARTURES.

March 20.—Ships Mount Stuart and Sam Skofield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
21 Australia (s) .... London.
Cuina (s) .... Calcutta.
22 Khandalla (s) .... Bombay & S. Ports.

Mar. DEPARTURES.
21 Qutta (s) .... London.
Cuina (s) .... Bombay & S. Ports.
22 Australia (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 14 Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hulton, from Red Sea.
17 Arab H. M.'s ss, Stapford, from Mussowa.
24 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Berbara.
1 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, from Newcastle.
1 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
3 Pallion, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
4 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
5 Price Pojaeski P. Corvt, Von Shanty, from Singa.
8 Compta, ss, Fife, from Brisbane.
8 Hasland, ss, Humble, from Rangoon.
8 Ettorefieramosca It. Cvt. Caramagna, from Assab.
8 Sumatra, ss, Boselli, from Bombay.
8 Bokhara, ss, Orman, from Venice.
8 Dorunda, ss, Withers, from London.
8 Chupra, ss, Touzel, from Bombay.
8 Teutonia, ss, Simpson, from Bombay.
8 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
8 Larch, ss, Colledge, from Munilla.
8 Australia, ss, Alderton, from London.
8 Sicunder Shah Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
9 Assian, ss, Tillar, from Bombay.
9 Harvest, ss, Cousins, from Bombay.
9 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, from Calcutta.
9 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Berbera.
9 Effective, ss, Ormiston, from Colombo.
9 Chiltern, ss, Goodshall, from Sea.
10 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
11 Devonhurst, ss, Sanders, from Singapore.
11 Mount Lebaon, ss, Black, from Calcutta.
12 Naworth Castle, ss, Hutton, from Bombay.
12 Crosby, ss, Evans, from Coconada.
12 Woutan, ss, Pfeiffer, from Cardiff.
12 Austria, ss, Zurich, from Constantinople.
12 Streonshalh, ss, Fortune, from Bassein.
12 Endymion, ss, Satterley, from Port Said.
13 Singapore, ss, Merrello, from Genova.
13 Bushire, ss, Jones, from Bushire.
13 Flamsteed, ss, Robertson, from Moulmein.
14 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Bombay.
14 Timavo, ss, Torenzio, from Bussorah.
14 Hallamshire, ss, Pearce, from London.
14 Gulf of Finland, ss, Brock, from London.
14 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
14 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, from Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

7 Abokh, ss, Vigot, to Abokh.
7 Pallion, ss, Skinner, to Elephant Point.
8 Yoxford, ss, Meadows, to Diamond Island.
8 Compta, ss, Fife, to London.
8 Hasland, ss, Humble, to Hamburg.
8 Sumatra, ss, Boselli, to Genova.
8 Bokhara, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
8 Dorunda, ss, Withers, to Brisbane.
8 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, to London.
8 Larch, ss, Colledge, to Liverpool.
8 Australia, ss, Alderton, to Calcutta.
9 PricePojaeskiP. Corvt, VonShanty, to Kronstadt.
9 Assian, ss, Tillar, to Portsaid, F. O.
9 Harvest, ss, Cousins, to Havre.
9 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, to London.
9 Effective, ss, Ormiston, to London.
10 Chupra, ss, Touzel, to Jeddah.
10 Teutonia, ss, Simpson, to Trieste.
11 Chiltern, ss, Goodsall, to Bombay.
11 Abokh, ss, Vigot, to Abokh.
11 Devonhurst, ss, Sanders, to London.
12 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Massowa.
12 Naworth Castle, ss, Hutton, to Dunkirk.
12 Crosby, ss, Evans, to Marseilles.
13 Dagmar I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Bombay.
13 Sicunder Shah, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
13 Mount Lebaon, ss, Black, to Jeddah.
13 Austria, ss, Zurich, to Bombay.
13 Singapore, ss, Merrello, to Bombay.
14 Endymion, ss, Satterley, to Bassein.
14 Bushire, ss, Jones, to Port Said, F. O.
14 Flamsteed, ss, Robertson, to Antwerp.
14 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, to Marseilles.
14 Timavo, ss, Torenzio, to Constantinople.
14 Hallamshire, ss, Pearce, to Kurrachee.
14 Gulf of Finland, ss, Brock, to Australia.
14 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
14 Stranton, ss, Mackenzie, to Portsaid, F. O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dragon H. M.'s Hulton, from Red Sea.
Arab H. M.'s Stapford, from Mussowa.
Gadavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
Ettorefieramosca It. Cvt. Caramagna, from Assab.
Woutan, ss, Pfeiffer, from Cardiff.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marshall—1 bale cotton, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 200 bales cotton, W. M. Mackinlay and Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Citadel—15 bales wool, Govindjee Tuluckchund.

Athabasca (s)—100 bales wool, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 88 cwts wheat, Deweuran Luckmedass; 320 cwts bones, Mahamedally Essoobhoy; 500 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

St. Columba (s)—285 cwts bones, Peerbboy Damjee; 500 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum; 77 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 67 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 80 bales wool, Vussonjee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhooj Hurri; 48 bales hemp, Vussonjee Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

France (s)—732½ cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 91½ cwts bera and 187½ cwts myrabolams, Canjee Mooljee; 320 cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narondass; 875 cwts myrabolams, Remington and Co; 616 cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee; 400 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co; 28 bales wool, Veradass Gopaldass; 300 bales cotton, John Marshall; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 162 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 80 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 105 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 260½ cwts myrabollams and 83 cwts beada, Goculdass Jaithanee; 352½ cwts myrabolams, Jewandass Vulubdass.

Shavington (s)—50 bales cotton, John Marshall; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 66 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 29 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Boga; 100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.

Rydal Hall (s)—643½ cwts myrabolams, Thos H. Moore and Co; 450 cwts myrabolams, Deweuran Luckmedass; 47 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli [illegible] bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales [illegible] Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel [illegible] 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

[illegible] cwts wheat, Luckmedass Mooniee.

[illegible] cotton, Ralli Brothers.

[illegible] cwts wheat, Nupool Nensee; 500 [illegible] and Co.

[illegible] LONDON.

[illegible] num, Cassom Soomar; 240 cwts [illegible] loves steins, Allana Munjee; 2,001 [illegible] ystal and Co; 75 bales cotton, A. [illegible] 30 cwts horns, Baboolbhoy Bhoga. [illegible] bollen chadder, Moolchund Capoor-

[illegible] es cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 215 [illegible] see Ameerchund; 6,000 cwts wheat.

[illegible] PORT SAID.

[illegible] seed, Wallace and Co.

[illegible] DUNKIRK.

[illegible] rapeseed and 210 cwts groundnuts.

[illegible] ANTWERP.

[illegible] s cotton, George Lockhart and Co; [illegible] ddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, [illegible]; 502½ cwts poppyseed, Volkart

[illegible] on, A. Blascheck and Co; 320 [illegible] Damjee.

HAVRE.

[illegible] F. Sanquet and Co; 750 bales [illegible] Co.

[illegible] dyen and Co.
[illegible] and Co.
[illegible] m and Co.
[illegible] er and Co;
[illegible] idon.
[illegible] ed.

[illegible] lie (s)—[illegible] Co.

[illegible] hara (s)—3 cases sha[illegible]

Austria (s)—10 pots coolfa [illegible] 6 ports sandiewood and 22 [illegible] wandass.

FOR BARCEL[illegible]

Singapore (s)—75 bales cotton, Peel, [illegible]

FOR CALCUTTA.

Scindia (s)—126 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luc[illegible]

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior (s)—2 cwts ivory, Hajee Abdoola Esmall a[illegible] Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—61 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Vuzerbhoy Thowar; 2 cases block cochineal, Quilan You; 852 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

152 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Gwalior (s)—25 cwts nurlavang, Meerally Soomar 1 11½ cwts nurlavang, Rehemoobhy Habibbhoy 155½ chests opium and 92 bales twist, E.D. Sasson and Co; 6 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 14 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co: 23 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 17 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 8 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 1 chests opium, Jakhiram Jasraj; 5 chests opium, Khatseedas Hurmookray; 39 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 8 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior (s)—11 chests opium Jesraj Chetram; 36 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 4 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co; 17 chests opium, Ramnaran Buldew; 45 chests opium, Beuoderan Balchund; 147 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40½ chests opium, Guneshlall Shobabagnmull; 29 chests opium, Jewarmull Moolchund; 7 chests opium, E. D. opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 55 chests opium, Tata and Co; 2½ opium, Gunesh Venieck.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person.—Anpoornabai, vs. Narayen Hurrychundji and others.
In person—Gungabai vs. Goculdas Currumsey and others.
In person—Sha Lilla Arjun vs. Bhunsabee Davidas Metha and others.
In person—Luxmon Bapoojee vs. Maroba Dhurmajee and others.
In person—Toolabai vs. Dhunna Buggaji.
In person—Luxmee *alias* Jankee vs Anundrao Bhaskerjee and others.
Jefferson B. and D—Mehta Purshotum Heerjee vs Goswami Shree Lalmonjee Maharaj—Hearn, C. and L.
In person—Suckinabai vs Syed Chirag Ali and another—Tyabjee and D.
In person—Emambee vs Nunnee and others.
In person—Bai Dharibai vs Sha Moolchund Dhurumsey—A. F. Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 21.

Riddell, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Infy. on leave, from Montgol.

MARCH 23rd.

Court, Major, Bengal Cavy., on leave, from Delhi.
Hickman, Lieut., R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Keith, Surg.-Maj., on duty, from Dharwar.

MARCH 24th.

McCarthy, Lieut., 39th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Morar.
Jagoe, Surg.-Maj., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Teversham, Lieut., 3rd Madras N. I., on leave, from Hoshungabad.
Bailey, Maj., Downshire Regt., on leave, from Jullunder.
Cunningham, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.Genl., on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 22.

Bruce, Maj., 4th N. I., on leave, to England.
Knox, Lieut.-Col., 14th Huss., on leave, to England.
Fraser, Lieut.-Genl., R. E., on leave, to England.
Lindsell, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Hickman, Maj., 14th Huss., on leave, to Eng-land
Court, Maj., Bengal Cavy., on leave, to China.
Joynt, Bgde.-Surg., on duty, to Quetta.
Heath, Major, Staff, on duty, to Aden.
Dempsey, Surg., on leave, to England.
Jagoe, Surg., on leave, to Australia.
Moloney, Surg., on leave, to Dera Ghazi Khan.
Moore, Lieut.-Col., 34th C. L. I., on leave, to England.
Cavare, Lieut., South Lancanshire Regt., leave to England.
Riddell, Lieut.-Col., Bl. Infy., on leave to England.
Keith, Surg. Maj., to join, to Broach.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 25.

1. The Regiment will parade this day (Saturday), the 25th inst., for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. sharp (Madras time). Red uniform to be worn.

2. All members who are unable to attend the above parade must furnish medical certificates, or apply for leave.

Medical certificates or applications for leave should be forwarded so as to be at Head Quarters at 1 p. m. this day.

3. Members are reminded that the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who is absent from the annual Inspection parade without leave.

Members who are punctual at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum, will have their fares paid as usual, or if late receive a refund of the amount paid.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazetteOffice*

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

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JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
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WILL shortly receive a consignment of STEEL SPECTACLES identical with the article sold under the name of "Eureka." They will be offered to the public at Rs. 3 per pair. No medical testimony is required for these Spectacles, but they are not De Menist's, for he never sells such articles.

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" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15 1882.

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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

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RESPECTFULLY announces that, having received numerous solicitations, he has been again induced to pay a professional visit to this great city; but his stay will be limited, as important affairs demand his presence in Europe.
The superiority of his Spectacles, Eye glasses, and Binoculars is so well known throughout India, that it is not necessary further to mention it. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the profession, and the success which has attended his treatment of numerous difficult and apparently hopeless cases of defective vision sufficiently guarantee his skill.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DOMINY—March 18th, at Makaibaree, Kurseong, the wife of H. Dominy, of a son.

SINKINSON—March 22nd, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

STURROCK—March 17th, at Mangalore, the wife of J. Sturrock, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

VATHANAYAGAM PILLAY—March 16th, at Glencairnie Estate, Coonoor, the wife of A. C. Vathanayagam Pillay, writer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STEWARD—March 17th, at Moradabad, Jessie Agnes, eldest daughter of Captain H. B. Steward, Commissariat Department.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

ONE of the favourite arguments of those not very wise politicians who are continually disquieting the independent States that fringe the frontiers of India by suggesting impossible annexations is that beyond them lie vast populations among whom unlimited commerce might be developed. Those who have given ear to such representations will find by a reference to the fifteenth paragraph of the Report of Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the trade of India which crosses the British frontier that the politicians referred to have, like Sheridan's statesman, been principally indebted to their imagination for their facts. Kashmir, Nepaul, Afghanistan, and Burmah have over and over again been denounced as rude barriers interposed arbitrarily between gigantic markets and the magazins of London, Bombay, and Calcutta. Such theories have not been confined to imaginative persons in this country. The cupidity of France has been repeatedly played upon in this manner, and with the result that she has become notorious for seizing greedily all outlandish places which other countries have abandoned as useless. She has been besought, though so far with only moderate success, to carry a railway two thousand miles across the Sahara in order to bring Rouen cotton to some nations by whom clothing of any sort is considered superfluous, and who, if they wanted it, could obtain it more conveniently by sea. In like manner England has been urged to suppress the Governments of Kabul, Srinugger, and Mandalay, in order to reach the millions yearning for the products of Manchester and Leeds. When asked to go into details, these sanguine people have replied with vague generalities about the commercial centres and trade routes of Turcomania, Thibet, or "far Cathay." Russians, or whoever for the time being were the *bêtes noires*, were freely credited with carting off enormous wealth which ought to have found its way, if everybody had their own, into the pockets of British traders. Whence came this wealth, or how it was to be obtained, were questions usually answered by reference to shadowy eldorados immediately beyond the frontier States, for it was reluctantly admitted that little or nothing more was to be made out of the States themselves than was already done. Mr. O'Conor deals somewhat summarily in his dry official style with statements of the character we have referred to, and though probably unintentionally, he not less effectively, disposes of the basis of the annexation theory. The nature of the trade with which in his Report the Assistant Finance Secretary deals is precisely that which has been selected by the so-called "forward" school for their especial study; and although Mr. O'Conor supplies figures only for what actually crossed our frontiers, he ventures upon some sensible observations upon what scope for commerce exists in the territories beyond.

By far the greater portion of our external land trade is carried on with Upper Burmah, Nepaul, Kabul, and Kashmir. Beyond these there is no room for the development of trade, with the single exception of South-west China, to which it is possible a route may some day be opened. As for the trade with the other countries, it is stated to be of no importance, "nor is there any proximate prospect of its development." This is not by any means surprising. Speaking generally most of the countries conterminous with the Indian frontier, or adjacent to it, are "either barren and unproductive, or consist of remote chains of mountains, densely wooded, and sparsely peopled by nomadic and sometimes ferocious savages." The routes to these countries, we are told, "lie through the greatest physical obstacles, the surmounting of which would entail an unjustifiable expense, unless they led to some richer and more civilised tracts beyond. This they do not, except at one point of the North-Eastern frontier through which a trade route to South-Western China may yet be found." As for the remainder of the trade traversing the frontiers of India and Bhootan, Thibet, Lowang, the north-eastern and south-eastern limits bordering on Siam, it must, for many years to come, remain what it now is, that is to say, "a trade mainly of barter conducted on an insignificant scale with savages, or people who have only passed one stage out of savagery." Though thus proving the essentially limited character of the trade-marts available for British and Indian commerce, the Report speaks favourably of the expansive nature of the commercial fields already at our disposal. The aggregate trade, both export and import, for the year 1880-81 shows an increase of 5½ per cent. over that of the previous year, the total of which was almost the same as that of 1878-79, so that the advance of last year is upon the trade of the preceding two years. The actual amount of imports was in 1880-81 Rs. 4,69,48,077, against Rs. 4,59,87,825 the previous year and Rs. 4,89,99,952 in 1878-79. For 1880-81 the exports were Rs. 4,68,54,636, against Rs. 4,29,26,323 in 1879-80 and Rs. 3,97,15,587 in 1878-79. It will thus be seen that while the exports have steadily increased, the imports, though greater than last year, are below those of 1878-79. The general increase of trade is chiefly due to a large development of trade with Kabul Kashmir, and Nepaul. Trade with Kandahar and Upper Burmah has during the same period considerably declined. The causes of the fluctuations are apparent. The increased trade with Kabul is due to the re-establishment of peace, and the consequent return of trading confidence, that of Kashmir to the disappearance of famine, and that of Nepaul to the exceptionally good harvest. The decrease in Upper Burmah, on the other hand, is attributed to the misgovernment of King Theebaw, and that of Kandahar to the military operations consequent on the irruptions of Ayoub Khan. The Report expends a good deal of eloquent indignation upon King Theebaw and his monopolies. In a foot-note the author intimates that subsequently to its being written he received intelligence that the latter were abolished. If latest accounts from Rangoon be correct, however, it is not the monopolies, but King Theebaw himself that has been abolished.

In either case Mr. O'Conor's feeling is by no means thrown away; for though the immediate object of his strictures may or may not exist at this moment, his remarks are instructive, and in some measure supply a cue to our frontier trade policy. The drift of his observations go to show that jealousy of the British power, well-founded or otherwise, is at the bottom of nine-tenths of the obstruction which is encountered by our commerce in adjacent States. In the case of Burmah, it is true, King Theebaw's greed and arbitrariness may have led to the creation of the monopolies, but it is admitted that if the monopolies were abolished, our relations with the Avan Court would probably, in so far at least as trade is concerned, be not very different from those which now exist between ourselves and the authorities of Khatmandoo. The commercial policy of Nepaul is no doubt as short-sighted and unwise as Mr. O'Conor says it is. We have no occasion to consider that it is satisfactory, but we confess we cannot understand how a threatening policy all along the frontier, such as is advocated in one way or another by merchants, newspapers, and officials at Lahore and Rangoon, can overcome the inherent jealousy of the independent, or semi-independent, border States, or re-establish that "trade-confidence" which has done so much for our commerce with Kabul. The suppression of the Burmese monopolies was not satisfactory to the go-ahead party of Rangoon. Indeed, they hardly seemed to desire an amelioration of the state of things which, in their opinion, would have led to a war, and perhaps even the annexation of Upper Burmah. They have been anxious to discredit the submission of King Theebaw, and it is probably owing to their disappointment at his display of wisdom that they have circulated the extraordinary story of his death, and of the maid of honour dressed up to represent his late Majesty, which we published yesterday. It appears, however, that the trade with Upper Burmah suffers by other restrictions than those created by the monopolies. These latter, it is true, affect the great capitalist whose head-quarters are at Rangoon, and whose complaints can reach Calcutta or Simla. In the discussions on the Burman question, however, one important grievance has to a great extent been obscured by the more prominent one which more particularly presses upon Rangoon. There is a differential system of customs duties imposed on goods from British Burmah, by which the great capitalist can introduce his wares on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of one per cent., whereas the smaller dealer is compelled to pay five. "The consequence is," says Mr. O'Conor, "that only large consignments can be carried at the privileged rate, and the trade is confined to a few comparatively large capitalists who can afford to lock up their money in large investments, and who can combine to keep up prices. The retail peddling trade so characteristic of the East, where it forms the bulk of the mercantile transactions of every country, has no chance of doing anything in this direction, for, apart from the want of capital, the small trader who has paid a five per cent. duty on his goods cannot compete in Upper Burma with the large trader who has paid only one per cent." We have been apt to assume rather too hastily that our complaints against King Theebaw were embodied in the monopolies, and to rejoice somewhat too liberally at their abolition. The differential duties upon small traders are a great obstacle to popular trade, and we trust that when the Burmese Embassy, shortly to visit India, meets the Viceroy, this important question will not be overlooked, nor will any effort be spared to create that "trade-confidence" which is essential to commerce, and which suffers severely from periodical outbreaks of wild talk about annexation in the capitals of our frontier provinces.

THE announcement conveyed by Reuter that Lord Hartington has informed the House of Commons that the Government would shortly appoint a successor to Sir Erskine Perry on the India Council may be taken to set at rest, for the present at least, the question of abolishing the India Council. This proposal was seriously entertained by the Government a few months since, and at one time they seemed inclined to carry it out. At first sight it may seem an indefensible proceeding to liberate the Secretary of State for India from the control, and deprive him of the assistance, of a Council of Experts. As a matter of fact, however, this control, if it ever did exist, has entirely ceased, and while there are no opinions the members of the Council might give that could not be supplied by the permanent heads of departments, it is unfortunately placed beyond all doubt that opinions which they do give are too frequently set aside on account of the political necessities of the Parliamentary Secretaries and the Government of the day. Indeed, it has for some time been considered that all the India Council do is to occupy a series of the best rooms in the over-crowded India Office, and draw £30,000 per annum from the Indian Treasury. There is indeed another purpose and one of exceedingly doubtful expediency, and that is to screen the Secretary of State from the House of Commons. When the minutes of the members disagree with the views of the Government, the Indian Secretary stows them away quietly in the pigeon-holes; but when they happen to be in accord, they are produced with a great flourish of trumpets in order to silence opposition in Parliament. If there be any truth in these allegations, it would certainly be better that the Government should be controlled by the Legislature alone, and an expenditure of £30,000 a year saved to India. On the other hand, if the India Council is to be maintained, its functions ought to be made more responsible and more clearly defined, and its opinions more considerately treated than has for some time been the case.

IT is rather unkind of Colonel Burnaby to cut in and perform the balloon voyage on which Colonel Brine had set his heart. The author of the "Ride to Khiva" ought not to have snatched this Channel success from a brother-officer. However, the achievement shows once more that the Channel can be crossed in a balloon—when wind and weather are favourable. But the danger of being caught in a perverse current, and carried up or down instead of across the Silver Streak, makes the venture too venturesome for daily use. In the controversy arising out of the Channel tunnel project one of the disputants delivered himself of the opinion that so long as the tunnel is unmade England is secure from invasion, provided no great advance is made in aerial navigation. This is our old friend the Greek Kalends in a new form. Aerial navigation will never become, like that of the sea, sufficiently "advanced" to enable even a postal service to be sustained by it. If a balloon service from Aden to Bombay could be organised by the post-office, in anticipation of the weekly mail service, what a blessing it would be for people who are in a hurry for their letters! But does any one who has given any attention to the subject believe that such a thing is possible? We do not; but then it is the impossible that is always being accomplished, and we present the idea, gratis, to the Indian postal authorities.

IT is the intention, we believe, of Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, to leave for Europe by the mail-steamer Cathay, which sails from Bombay on April 7. A meeting of influential citizens, European and native, will be held at Mazagon Castle on Monday afternoon at 5-30, with a view to presenting the retiring Chief Justice with an address expressive of the esteem in which he has been held during the many years he has sat upon the Bombay bench. The meeting, we hear, will be largely attended.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL CONTROVERSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

THE controversy on the subject of the Channel tunnel is still kept up, but I fear very much that the die is cast. It is strange that the matter was not fully discussed, and settled, before so much was done. It seems to me that the question is not—is the risk great? but—is there any risk? If there is, the thing ought not to be thought of: and it is, to my mind, a sign of decadence that a question of personal comfort should be allowed for a single moment to be weighed with a question of national safety. The risk I allude to is of course the risk of invasion—not the risk of water breaking in. This latter danger seems to be no longer dreaded by any one. I must, however, except the *Univers*. This ably-conducted paper has the disadvantage of being edited by a man of genius. Like many men of genius, M. Louis Veuillot looks on all his opinions as inspirations, and has nothing but withering sarcasm to bestow on those with whom he differs. He assumes that there may be a fault in the chalk deposit, or a solution of continuity in the clay beds above it. Of course there may be; but as it was worth while to drive the Thames tunnel through what was known beforehand to be mud, and as this and a few other tunnels have been brought to a successful completion, it may be worth while to continue the Channel tunnel through the most easily worked and the most uniform rock that could be found anywhere. I fear, however, that with the *Univers* the wish is father to the thought. It does not like the tunnel. No more do I. Sir Garnet Wolseley has expressed himself as strongly opposed to the scheme; and other writers have taken up the question, some on one side, some on the other. The question brought to my mind an interview I had with a Colonel of the Madras Engineers who visited Dover some twenty years ago. I was walking with him over the western heights, when a clerk of the works who was acting as cicerone happened to mention that a tunnel ran under the Drop Redoubt. I was young at the time, and was much amused by the gallant Colonel's indignation. I wonder very much what he would think of this new enterprise. The *République Française* of the 17th instant scoffs at Sir Garnet Wolseley's warnings. It says that, assuming the English to be such fools as to let themselves be surprised, there is no need of a tunnel for the purpose. It quite overlooks the fact that what is feared is that the tunnel, once seized, would be a line of communication, perfectly secured from turning movements, for an invading army. In short, it would be an incalculably better line than a bridge or a causeway would be. We have spent money—the taxpayers know how much—in fortifying our naval arsenals and dockyards. Nature has provided us with a formidable wet ditch. Are we to destroy the gifts of nature, and our own work besides, with our own hands, in order that some few persons may not suffer from seasickness? While we are contemplating suicide, other nations, less favoured by nature, are improving and increasing the number of their fortresses. Russia is about to add five new forts to the works of Kustrin on the Oder. Austria is strengthening her Galician fortresses of Cracow and Pszemyse. It is true that a war between Russia and France on one side and Germany and Austria on the other is a probability of the not very distant future. We cannot, however, say that under no circumstances shall we be involved in war. In any case the best way to avoid it is not to put too great a temptation under the very noses of our neighbours. One of the latest opinions given against the Channel tunnel is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsham Jones, lately Instructor in Tactics at Chatham, and is contained in a letter to the *Standard*. On the other hand, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Commandant of the School of Military Engineering, has expressed his opinion in terms favourable to the scheme. He is perhaps not so great an authority on purely military as on other matters. He is, however, a man of undoubted talent, if not a man of genius. Such men not unfrequently form hasty but decided opinions, the accuracy of which does not stand the test of experience.

To turn from the Channel tunnel to more domestic matters, if I may use the expression, I may mention that Colonel Kelsham Jones, whose opinion on the tunnel question I have quoted, has recently been moved from Chatham to Gravesend. He has just vacated the post of Instructor in Tactics at the School of Military Engineering. His successor is the well-known Major J. C. Ardagh, C.B., whose career is a proof that in the Army, and especially in the Engineers, a man can rise to distinction without having the good fortune to see active service. He was educated, or at least completed his education, at Trinity College, Dublin; and it is said that while there he gained a prize for Hebrew—a singular distinction for an aspirant to the profession of arms. He passed second into, and first out of, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Since then, during a period of twenty-two years, he has filled various posts, both military and diplomatic, always with credit, often with *éclat*. He was made a Companion of the Bath for his services in connection with the Treaty of Berlin. Although he has but recently taken up the post of Instructor in Tactics, I hear that he is very popular with his pupils. One of the duties which falls to him is the superintendence of the kriegspiel, which is now played every Thursday [illegible] in the Model-room [illegible] scale, as every one knows, at Brompton barracks—the l[illegible]ary engineering. A knows, of the school of milit[illegible] peculiarity about the kriegspiel as played at Chatham is that instead of a map a large model is used. This model represents, in relief, some ground near Aldershot, and stands on five or six tables, each about twelve feet long by about four wide. The tables, when placed in juxtaposition represent about twenty square miles of ground. It is a pity that the ground cannot, from the necessity of the case, be varied.

GENERAL WILSON ADDRESSES THE OFFICERS TO BE DISBANDED.

DEAR friends, I'm very sorry, but the thing had to be done,
And the scheme's a very good one, tho' you may not see the fun.
I'm giving you good pensions, just as liberal as I can,
And I'm sure old England's better far than grilling Hindustan.

So I hope you'll take your pensions, and will not make any fuss,
Don't go writing to the papers—they're already down on us;
Think how gen'rous is the Sirkar, what liberality's displayed:
If you'll only go in three months, you shall have your passage paid.

Suppose you are a Colonel stout, who for thirty years and more
Have drank your beer, smoked your weed, and told your stories o'er and o'er;
Why, you'll now go home to England—I repeat, with passage free—
And with your pension and your bonus, how welcome you will be!

And you'll settle in some village, and you'll have your General's rank,
And your pension and your bonus you will lay up in the bank;
And the Doctor, and the Parson, and perhaps the Squire too,
Will call and dine, and drink your wine, and smoke a pipe with you.

Or suppose you are a Major bold of twenty-four years' standing,
You'll have a pound a day, my friend, from the date of your disbanding;
And I'm sure this princely income ought to tempt you, sir, to go,
When it's joined to a free passage by the well-known P. and O.

But if you think I've made you go just to save a few rupees,
Dismiss I pray you, my dear friends, unjust thoughts such as these;
I've said before, I say again, and I hope you clearly see,
That you're sent about your business for increased efficiency.

And so it logically follows, though I don't mean to be rude,
That if you leave your regiments, it is for your regiments' good;
And in short, although with sorrow I shall often think about you,
There's some comfort in knowing that the Army's best off without you!

And when reduction is the rage, and the order comes to lop,
Cut off the branches near the ground, but spare those at the top:
This is the one great rule, my friends, and it's worth its weight in gold.
And I wish you all a safe trip home, if I may make so bold.

S.

THE COST OF WORKING RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to direct Mr. O'Connell's attention to an error in the figures given in his letter published in your issue of this morning. He states that the cost of maintenance on the B. B. and C. I. is lower per mile than it is on the G. I. P. Railway, and in his postscript he notes that it is so, although the number of rails renewed per mile is five times greater. That the maintenance expenditure on the G. I. P. Railway is higher is true, but by a printer's error the proportion of rails renewed is incorrectly shown in the document from which Mr. O'Connell takes his statistics. The correct proportion of rails renewed is ·01, or in other words, the G. I. P. renewed twice as many rails per mile as the B. B. and C. I. did during the half-year.

Possibly the B. B. and C. I. figure in the Government return also needs revision, but sufficent has been said to prove the necessity of verifying one's facts before you print them.

March 24. T. W. P.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with a letter which appeared in the *Pioneer* a day or two ago, offering a suggestion to the authorities regarding the impending reductions in the Native Army. Reductions of this kind will as a rule benefit some and injure others, but if, as "Optima est veritas" suggests, those regiments which stand last in the list, in the opinion of the military authorities, for general efficiency be broken up, each individual of a regiment so broken up would at least have the consolation of knowing that he had contributed to the demolition of his own corps by his want of energy or zeal. If regiments are to be done away with chiefly because they have not had the good fortune to see much active service, though they are in other respects far more efficient as regards discipline and that inestimably good qualification, "musketry," it will be very little consolation to the individuals composing those regiments now, who have laboured for years to make them efficient. All sorts of rumours are current as to which regiments are to be demolished, but from what I hear the choice rests among the following:—6th Bombay N. I., 11th Bombay N. I., 14th Bombay N. I., 15th Bombay N. I., 17th Bombay N. I., and 22nd Bombay N. I. It is believed that the four doomed regiments will be amongst these half a dozen regiments. The 14th and 17th N. I. being the best shooting regiments of the batch have, I should say, the best chance, but at present it is impossible to do more than conjecture, reports are so conflicting.

SENTINEL.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you wrote about the recent nomination of officers to the Military Accounts Department, that of the last four appointed two belonged to Bengal and to Madras, I notice that the last *Gazette* appoints another Bengal officer; so that the Bombay Army is again thrown out of nomination. It ought to have the next two appointments. This department, as it at present stands, shows eighteen Bengal, nine Madras, and only seven Bombay officers. The numbers ought to be two of Bengal to one each of Madras and Bombay, as decided at the time of the amalgamation of the departments of the three Presidencies.

It may be that the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army will not allow officers to vacate their regiments owing to a paucity of regimental officers; but it is unfair to those officers of the Bombay Army who would prefer desk to regimental work that they should not have an opportunity of joining a department which is supposed to be one of the best as far as pay, &c., are concerned; their more fortunate brethren of the other Presidencies not having similar obstacles thrown in their way, although it is well known that Madras suffers equally with Bombay in the paucity of its officers. The matter is one which His Excellency the Governor would do well to consider, as the rights of the Bombay Army are ignored through the fancy of its C.-in-C., and its patronage given away to officers of other Presidencies.

X. Y. Z.

THE SEARCH FOR THE THUNDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of your paper there is a paragraph on a quest for treasure-trove.

It may be remembered by many residents of Calcutta and Bengal that a Mr. James Campbell—a Scotchman, as the name implies—in company with a number of others, of whom one in particular was John Rhodes, brother-in-law of Mr. Swinhoe, attorney of the High Court, Calcutta, formed a party, about 1870, to explore the whereabouts of the Thunder. They met with no success further than picking up a couple of spars, but nothing that could be identified as part of the missing steamer. Mr. Campbell chartered a steamer to explore the coast. I was then station-master of Port Canning, and privately surveyed the whole river to the mouth of the Sunderbunds; and, from my own opinion, can confidently affirm that a search for the Thunder would be worse than useless. Any marine surveyor will tell you that from under-currents and the concussion that an imbedded vessel would have to sustain no timbers could possibly withstand the swaying motion.

J. COONEY SMITH.

THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE.

The following official telegram has been received by the Government of Bombay:—

Telegram from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 23rd March, 1882:—

"Your telegram yesterday * * * * Arrivlas from TurkishRed Sea ports now pratiqued in Egypt."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, 3 p. m.
Annual Inspection of Volunteers, 5 p. m. (Madras time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chiltern (s), from Aden; Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Columbian (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oriental (s), for K. Coast & Kurrachee; Bokhara (s) Trieste, &c.; Pearl (s), Coast and Cutch.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. France left the dock yesterday.

HERR BANDMANN.—Mr. R. D. Ogden, agent for Herr Bandmann, will arrive in Bombay by to-day's Calcutta train.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee per extra hired transport Chanda will be closed at the General Post-office to-day at 4-30 p. m. (Madras time.)

ASSAULT.—Mr. F. C. Ritchie, chief officer of the steamship Citadel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Rowjee Magoo, a day labourer on board that vessel. He was fined Rs. 10.

BREACH OF THE PORT TRUST ACT.—Rowjee Wana and four other tindals of native craft were yesterday fined Rs. 7 each by Mr. P. Ryan for sailing their vessels in the fair-way without exhibiting a light.

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Callanjee Ludha, living in Shamjee Hussajee-street has reported to the police the loss of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, alleged to have dropped out of his pocket somewhere between his house and Musjid-bunder-road on the 22nd instant.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—TarmahomedSajee, living on the first-floor of a house in Pinjaree-gully, reported to the police on Thursday last that during his absence from home his house was broken into and a currency note and cash of the value of Rs. 150 stolen from an open box.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—The master of the steamer Columbian, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Jeddah, reports that 160 miles from this port he fell in with the bugla Mussudi, bound from Mucculla to Bombay with a general cargo and 60 persons all told, who had been without food for three days. He supplied them with provisions and water.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—Abdool Guffoor Shaik Abdool Curreem was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a brass pipe belonging to an engine, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Hurrychund Abbajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at Cheera-bazaar, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Churney-wady, on the body of Dhurmajee Govind, aged sixty years. Deceased was a carpenter, and had accidentally fallen off a scaffolding at Bandora, on the 19th instant, while at work, and died from the effects of the injuries he sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LECTURE.—Pundit Dyanund Suruswati Swami, President-Founder of the Indian Arya Sumajis, will deliver a public lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the past and present relations between the Indian Arya Sumajis and the Theosophical Society to-morrow, Sunday, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. precisely. The public are invited to attend.

LADIES AT QUETTA.—A correspondent writes from Quetta to a Kurrachee paper:—The officers at last have determined to bring up their ladies. At present there are only two in the station, but I believe before many more months are out Quetta will be blessed with a good number. The Agent is quite up to the times of civilisation; he has determined upon making Quetta really a pretty place. The whole of the roads by his orders are to be lined with trees. These trees are being sent to Quetta by the Ameer from Kandahar, and the return camels are to take His Highness treasure and ammunition. Some lakhs are to be sent, as provision is being made to feed 100 camels.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The Sind *Civil and Military Gazette's* Jacobabad correspondent writes, March 16:—Mr. Bruce, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, is still at Sibi. He met with an accident close to Bellput about the early part of the month while out on a pig-sticking expedition. The mare he was riding suddenly jerked round, when somehow his spear went through his thigh. He was immediately carried into Bellput station, and subsequently removed to Sibi. The spear was drawn out of the flesh, I am told, with considerable difficulty. Mr. Bruce is, however, now doing well under the treatment of the doctor at Sibi.

ENTERTAINMENT AT KURRACHEE.—A large and fashionable audience assembled last Saturday evening, when the performance was for the benefit of our popular juvenile actress, Little Minnie. Brigadier-General Oldershaw, C. B., who had kindly given his patronage, was present, and the military element was strongly represented. The first piece played was a localised version of "H. M. S. Pinafore," entitled "H. M. S. Patrick Stewart," and considering Mr. Anderson had to adapt it for three persons, it was astonishing how many of the songs and choruses were given. The aria "I'm called little Buttercup," the name being changed to that of Brandy-peg, was artistically rendered by Miss May Anderson; this was followed by the entrance of the Captain (Mr. Anderson), whose remark that "Brandy-peg was not permitted on board: champagne was the article" caused much amusement. The song and chorus "I am the Captain of the Patrick Stewart" received great applause. The entrance of Little Minnie, magnificently dressed as the Commissioner, was the signal for quite an ovation. The large golden star on her breast with the letters C. S. created great laughter, as did her song—

I am the Commissioner, as you see,
The director of the Queen's policy,
Whose praise the Sindhee loudly chaunts,
And so do their Afghan sisters and their aunts, &c.

The song and chorus terminated the first act. "The department men are a jolly set of souls," with a hornpipe in which the lascar crew joined, brought the curtain down amid great applause. In the second act the "Captain's ode to the moon" was well rendered, as also the duet with "Brandy-peg," "Things are seldom what they seem." The trio "Set the bells ringing" received an encore. The song "I am an Englishman" was arranged to be sung by the Captain, and was well received. The grand finale and chorus terminated the piece, which proved one of the most successful I have ever witnessed in Kurrachee. In the concert which followed our esteemed citizen Mr. A. McFinch played a selection on the violin with piano accompaniment by Miss Anderson. This gentleman has a remarkably fine touch, and plays with great skill; the duet received great applause.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

THE BOMBAY JEWS AND THEIR PERSECUTED BRETHERN IN RUSSIA.

LAST Sunday was observed as a fast day and a day of humiliation by the Beni Israel in Bombay and out-stations and in the Army, on account of the persecution of Jews in Russia. At the request of the trustees of the new Synagogue in Israel Mohalla a special prayer suited for the occasion was composed by Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, the head-master of the David Sasson Benevolent Institution. This prayer was printed, and had been previously circulated in almost all places where there is a Beni Israel congregation. During the service on Sunday Mr. Ezekiel delivered an address which moved the sympathy of his hearers, each of whom willingly contributed for the relief of his miserable brethren. Aid for this purpose is expected also from the Beni Israel at out-stations. A blessing was on the same occasion invoked on Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for the happiness and liberty enjoyed by the Jews under her rule, and thanksgiving was offered for Her Majesty's late providential escape.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.

SAILING Match for all Club yachts. A Handicap for all Club yachts which have entered during the meeting. Once round the course. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize silver cup. Starting 3 p.m.

1. Pauline, Fraser Hore, Esq., Blue burgee, with red cross.
2. Ianthe, L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Blue burgee, with white.
3. Rustom, Dr. Cody, Blue burgee, green with white cross.
4. Albatross, J. Macfarlane, Esq., Bird or wing.
5. Lalla Rookh, F. D. Parker, Esq., Red with white stripe.
6. Cinderella, Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Horizontal strike.
7. Sylph, J. O'Connell, Esq.
8. Sea Queen, Captain Morland, white pennant with crest bordering blue.

Yacht race to finish passing rendezvous boat on Harboard Round.

2ND RACE.

Rowing Match for five or six-oared gigs. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 40. 2nd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start, or no second prize. Course from station at flag ship to a flag boat moored about half mile off in the direction of Cross Island, rounding it, leaving it on the port hand, and back, passing between the rendezvous flag boat and the winning post on shore. Starting at 5 p.m.

1. Woodlark, Captain Nesham.
2. Kate, H. S. Black.
3. Amberwitch, Capt. Powell.
4. Citadel, Captain W. Magee.
5. May Frere, Capt. D. Paget Jones.

3RD RACE.

Rowing match for four-oared gigs. Entrance Rs. 5 First prize Rs. 40, second Rs. 20; four boats to start, or no second prize. Start at 5 15 p. m.

1. Sea Queen, Captain H. Morland.
2. Austria, Mr. Janni.
3. Woodlark, Captain Nesham.

4TH RACE.

Rowing match for Club yachts boats. Start at 5-30 p. m. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd prize Rs. 10.

1. Sea Queen, Captain H. Morland.
2. Ianthe, L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
3. Lalla Rookh, F. D. Parker, Esq.

DUCK HUNT.—5-35 P. M.

ROWING MATCH, FOR TONIES.

Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 20, 2nd prize Rs. 10. Start at 5-45 p.m.

PUNT AND GIG HUNT—5-50 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

A good-service pension has been granted from the 21st February, in the room of Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, succeeded to colonel's allowances, to Colonel James Blair.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Morris, Bengal High Court, proceeds on furlough, and the Hon'ble Mr. J. O'Kinealy officiates for him.

Mr. W. Macpherson has been appointed to the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Mr. O'Kinealy.

Major F. A. Wilson has been appointed Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensioners, *vice* Major Prideaux.

Lieut. C. Herbert is gazetted an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's personal staff.

THE CASE OF HYAT KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, MARCH 24.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that the Punjab Government have appointed Hyat Khan Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Dera and Ismail Khan, in the place of Mr. Thorburn, who in turn will succeed Mr. M[illegible]ulay as Deputy Commissioner.

Hyat Khan thus works on the Derajat border, where he first gained his reputation.

MYSORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, MARCH 24.

The Resident, Sir James Gordon, left this morning by train for Mysore *en route* for Ootacamund. Sir James will be accompanied by the Maharajah and suite from Mysore, remaining about a month at Ooty, and returning to Bangalore in the early part of May preparatory to leaving for England on leave.

The crops dependent on irrigation are withering from want water. The prospects are fairly good, but the price of rice is slightly rising.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PROVISION FOR PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The House of Commons, by 387 votes against 42, agreed to the motion granting His Royal Highness Prince Leopold an additional £10,000 per annum on his approaching marriage. The Members who voted against the motion were Radicals and extreme Home Rulers. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett abstained from voting.

DEFEAT OF LORD REDESDALE'S MOTION.

The House of Lords, on its second reading, threw out without a division the Earl of Redesdale's Bill requiring members of Parliament to declare their belief in God.

PASSAGE OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN A BALLOON.

Colonel Burnaby has crossed the English Channel in the balloon Eclipse, which has been sighted at Boulogne.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR ERSKINE PERRY.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that a successor to Sir Erskine Perry on the Indian Council would be appointed shortly.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE CZAR.

BERLIN, MARCH 23.

The Czar telegraphed the warmest greetings to the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of the latter's birth-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Camorta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 22nd instant.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot left here this evening.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
4 per cent. Rupee paper	84¾
4½ per cent. Do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
5 per cent. French Rentes	117
Bar Silver	52
Oriental Bank Shares	£18
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13,900,000,	Inc. £700,000
Bills discounted	£23,000,000,	Dec. £1,500,000
Bullion	£24,000,000,	Inc. £800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 per cent.

Arrivals—Propitious, Joseph Ferrens, and Baron Ardrossan.

Departures—Hulton, Llanarthen, Albula, and Rol[illegible] Dickinson.

WE have reported that Captain Cave, master of the steamship Fidra, of which Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Company are the agents, was seized on Thursday on a warrant of arrest before judgment issued by Mr. Justice Bayley for non-payment of a sum of Rs. 20,900 due to Oosman Vyedina, the charterer of the vessel. Captain Cave was placed before his Lordship, who directed him to be detained in custody, as he failed to give security for the sum due. Yesterday the captain was released, on Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Company standing security for the satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit brought by Oosman Vyedina.

IT is said that another Civilian Judge is to be appointed to the Calcutta High Court for six months, on account of the arrears on the Appellate Side.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, writing from Menhla, on the Burmah frontier, on March 10, states that "the Envoy, Pangyet Woon, now dubbed Kyouk Yay Woondouck, an Assistant Minister of the fifth rank, was formerly shoe-bearer to the late Crown Prince, who caused him to be sent to France, where he got a fair education for a Burman."

MAJOR W. M. THOMPSON succeeds to the vacant Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards caused by the retirement of Colonel Alexander. The *Englishman* says it was expected that this vacancy would have been given to an outsider, owing to the short service of Major Thompson, whose first commission is dated May, 1864. Promotion in this regiment has certainly been very rapid, for Major Brownlow has run from Senior Captain to Senior Major in a remarkably short time. There are still two vacant Majorities, and, as both Captains Douglas Willan, formerly of the 4th Hussars, and Capt. Vetch, who served for some time in the 11th Hussars, have more service than Capt. Becher, who has just been promoted, it is only to be expected that these officers will be promoted.

ON the question whether the terms offered to disestablished officers are liberal or not, an officer concerned writes to an up-country paper :—"Let us consider the liberal offer made in my own case. After 25 years' regimental service I am offered—1st. The pension that I have already served for. No one can call that liberal. 2nd. One year's regimental allowances. I say one year because every officer in the service is entitled by the Pay Code to six months' allowances when his appointment is abolished. This amounts to Rs. 2,800. And a passage home. Total, say Rs. 3,500, not £300 in all. For this splendid offer I am supposed to be willing to sacrifice my chances of my off-reckonings, my widow's claim (in case of my death) to Lord Clive's fund, and my present right to my full pay so long as I am able to live in India. I fear that Lord Hartington's dealings with Mr. Allison and his committee have induced a poor opinion in his Lordship's mind of the Indian officer's intellectual capacity ; but he cannot suppose that we are many of us such fools as to consider £400 or £500 a year, even with £300 in our pockets, a fair equivalent for our expectations of continuous military employment (such as we were promised in '66) and our colonel's allowances at the end of 38 years' service."

A JACOBABAD correspondent writes to the Kurrachee paper :—"Matters are assuming a serious turn in regard to the Kelat Government. You know the Sirdars of Beluchistan proper and His Highness the Khan have been at loggerheads for years past owing to the latter's many acts of treachery, duplicity, and oppression : but His Highness's recent conduct has been intolerable. His exorbitant demands on the peaceable clans of Kutchee have stirred their ire, and the Sirdars have in a body laid their grievances before the Government of India ; but nothing satisfactory has as yet been done in the way of redress. What has enraged them chiefly is that lands that have been in their possession for years past have been forcibly taken away from them by the Khelat tyrant, and sold to the highest bidder of some other clan. The Governor-General's Agent, Colonel Waterfield, lately had an interview with the Khan of Khelat and the Brahui Sirdars and other Chiefs, on the Kutchee plain in a small town called Bazhea, with a view to settling their differences ; but it led to no good result, and I am informed that the Agent and the Sirdars are to meet again some time this month. Rumours are already current that the Cutchee Chiefs, with the exception of the Muzzee Sirdar, are making preparations to fight His Highness the Khan. This is the reason why 200 men of the 30th N. I. or 3rd Beluch Regiment have been despatched from here to Gundava."

MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON, AND CO., of Calcutta, in their Shipping Report, have the following remarks on Major Baring's Budget proposals :—"They came upon the commercial community as a complete surprise. That the salt duties throughout India would be equalised was expected, and it was an open secret that the remaining duties on grey goods were doomed ; but for a total abolition of all import duties—excepting only those on arms and alcohol—or for a sudden reduction of the tax on salt to Rs. 2 per maund, no person outside of the Finance Department was at all prepared. Opinion is divided as to the merits of this very drastic policy : some say that the masses in India are so miserably poor—so constantly on the very verge of starvation that the cheapening even by a scarcely appreciable fraction of the cost of an article so necessary as salt must prove a very great blessing, that consumption will be largely increased, and that this bold financial coup will be rewarded by a great financial success. As to the abolition of general import duties, they say that free trade is everywhere and at all times beneficent, and that "2 + 2 make 4" on the banks of the Hughli as on the quays of the Thames. Others question the applicability of even this last proposition. They do not deny that the arithmetical problem is correctly solved, but they question seriously whether a half-developed country, such as India, with so many manufactures struggling to the birth, can safely be treated on precisely the same methods as are found appropriate in Old England. Neither are they able to see that it is free trade for India to cancel over a million sterling of duties on European goods, whilst even England itself maintains import duties much in excess of that value against the produce of India. As to salt, they believe that expansion of consumption would, for the present at least, have been adequately secured by mere equalisation of duties : and upon the whole they think that the greater portion of the surplus might have been far more profitably employed ; as for instance, in abolishing the export duty on rice, if not in bettering the roads and other communications with the interior, now so defective that there are districts where occasionally wheat is actually used for fuel."

REGARDING indigo prospects, Messrs. Moran and Co. report that "crop advices are generally most favourable. In Lower Bengal the October plant is well reported on ; the spring cultivation is progressing, but a little rain would now be acceptable. Sowings are completed in Behar, and the plant has come up exceedingly well, and so far, accounts could not be better."

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram, dated Feb. 24, states :—"All the Albanian shepherds suspected of having participated in the attack on Commander Selby were brought here yesterday. The Sultan has ordered a judicial inquiry into the affair to be opened immediately."

AN official communication has been received by the Mayor of Portsmouth announcing that the Prince of Wales will be present at the Easter Monday Volunteer Review. The Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family have also promised to attend.

Sic transit! In the *London Gazette* recently, there appeared the following announcement under the head of "Bankrupts":—Huggins, Horatio James, Hermes-hill, Rising-hill-street, Pentonville, and Hornsey-park-road, Hornsey, formerly Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, now or lately carrying on business with William Whitfield Horner as a manufacturer of bottle-washing machines.

SIR ERASMUS WILSON has declined to nominate the first occupant of the Pathological Chair at Aberdeen, which he has endowed with £10,000 ; so the appointment will be made by the Crown. Dr. Creighton, of Cambridge ; Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh ; and Dr. Roger, of Aberdeen, are all probable candidates.

Truth writes :—"There has been for many years in our Army a medal for 'distinguished conduct in the field.' It is, unfortunately, allowed to be issued only to non-commissioned officers and privates. No good reason exists why such a limitation should be in force. Many officers perform distinguished services in the field, and there is a difficulty in rewarding them. Why not extend the grant of this medal to the whole officer class ? The prestige of the decoration would in no sense be diminished ; on the contrary, a soldier would attach even more importance to it if he knew it was worn by all ranks of the Army who earned it."

THE *Daily News* says a consultation of the leaders of the Opposition was held on March 2 after the receipt of the news of the polling at Northampton. It was decided that a renewed attempt of Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat should be resisted as on previous occasions. Sir Stafford Northcote would again move the resolution of the 7th of February. The same paper remarked :—"It is not known what course Mr. Bradlaugh will take—whether he will, after his early manner, claim to have the oath administered to him, or whether he will again swear himself in. There is a strong impression, not confined to the Liberal side of the House, that if he take the latter course, and thereafter so conducts himself as to keep outside of the censure of the Speaker, it will be exceedingly difficult to dispute the legality of the ceremony. There is nothing in any statute ruling the taking of the oath which directs that it shall be administered by any person, whether official or member of the House. In accordance with this absence of stipulation, when a new Parliament is sworn in, members take the oath in batches of 40 or 50. Sometimes as many as half-a-dozen members are holding on to one copy of the New Testament. It frequently happens in such a case that a member, holding before him a copy of the oath, administers it to himself, and thereafter kisses the book, precisely in the manner followed by Mr. Bradlaugh last week."

THE Paris *Figaro* records the death, at the great age of one hundred and three years, of the veteran Nicolo Granada, until a few weeks ago one of the last survivors of the Great Napolean's renowned "Old Guard." By birth an Italian, Granada entered the French Army as a volunteer in the first year of the present century. At the battles of Austerlitz and Jena he distinguished himself by acts of conspicuous valour, and was repeatedly mentioned in orders of the day during the Peninsular campaign, throughout which he served under the orders of Viscount Abel Hugo, the father of the greatest living French poet. Severely wounded at Leipzig in a hand-to-hand conflict with several Cossacks, three of whom he slew, he received the Cross of Honour on the field of battle from the Emperor's own hand. He took part in the disastrous Russian campaign from its opening to its close, and was one of the first of the war-worn veterans who rallied round the Imperial flag upon Napoleon's return from Elba. When the Old Guard made its last desperate charge upon the British positions at Waterloo, Granada was in its ranks. He obtained his discharge shortly after the conclusion of peace in 1815, and settled down in Vigo, where he obtained some small employment just remunerative enough to keep him above want. A pension was offered to him by Napoleon the Third, but he absolutely refused to accept any pecuniary recognition of his services to France. Thrice married and thrice a widower, he survived eight-and-twenty children born to him in wedlock, and at the time of his death was quite alone in the world. A detachment of the Vigo garrison, however, escorted the old warrior's remains to their last resting-place, and Spanish rifles fired "the volley of honour" over his grave.

APROPOS of a recent discussion in the Berlin Diet concerning the desirability of checking "growing habits of luxury" in the Prussian Officers'-Corps, an instructive little anecdote, of which the German Crown Prince is the hero, has obtained publicity in the "Kleines Journal." It appears that about a year ago His Imperial Highness, having inspected one of the crack cavalry regiments of the Guard at an early hour, accepted the invitation of its officers to breakfast with them. Upon entering the mess-room, however, he glanced at the table, gaily decked out with hot-house flowers and costly fruit, and laden with expensive delicacies ; and stopping short at the threshold, observed, "You will excuse me, gentlemen : I am not accustomed to breakfast in such an elaborate manner." So saying, he turned upon his heel and quitted the barracks, leaving the discomfited Guardsmen to digest his rebuke as best they might. About a twelvemonth had expired since the occurrence in question, when the regiment's turn for inspection came round again, and again the colonel in command conveyed to His Imperial Highness an invitation to breakfast on the part of the officers' mess. This time nothing more luxurious than cold meat and sausage, cut in slices, and brown bread met the Crown Prince's eye as he strode past the mess-table to his place at its head. Smiling pleasantly, he sate down, partook heartily of the simple viands proffered to him, and, when he rose to take his leave after a copious meal, thanked his hosts for their hospitality with the significant remark, "That, gentlemen, is the sort of breakfast I like."

"MEN AND EVENTS OF MY TIME IN INDIA."*

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[FIRST NOTICE.]

THE last work from the pen of Sir Richard Temple differs essentially from "India in 1880," which he published last year. To quote his own words, his first book "related to external things, to measures of national improvement, to results produced by diverse trains of causes, to the character and disposition of the natives in masses. But it rarely or never comprised any delineation of individual character. This book, on the contrary, is mainly devoted to the description of particular men in their public capacities, or to summaries of their official conduct, and of their idiosyncracies as displayed in the manner whereby they served their country." While, also, "India in 1880" sought to convey an idea of the political and social condition of the Empire at a particular epoch, "Men and Events of My Time" gives a contemporary account of the events leading up to the results of 1880, and a personal examination and description of the public characters connected with the achievements. The period embraced within the limits of "My Time" covers thirty-three years, and embraces one of the most important sections of the history of the British in India. It was in the "forties" that the future Governor of Bombay, armed with a certificate of moral character from no less a personage than the present Archbishop of Canterbury, sought a "writership" from the East India Company. In 1847 he landed at Calcutta, and from that time until almost exactly two years ago he has played as great a part as the most sucessful Indian civilian can expect, and has been closely allied with most of the men who in that eventful period have writ their names large in the records of the British Empire in the East. No man ever had better opportunities of studying the men and events of his time than Sir Richard Temple. During the greater portion of it he was on confidential terms with the rulers, and he has on his own account contributed largely and honourably to the events which fill up the striking era. He has, in fact, made history, and now has the satisfaction to write it. Whatever Sir Richard Temple cares to say about the land he knows so well, his countrymen will always be eager to hear. It would not require elegant phraseology, artistic arrangement, or literary polish to secure an attentive audience. Yet we are glad to see that Sir Richard has realised his task so well as to sacrifice, in anticipatory defiance of the frowns of censorious critics, technical exactitude to a popular and attractive narrative style. "At a time like the present," says the author in his preface, "when the British people take a conscientious interest in the Eastern Empire, it behoves every Englishman who possesses knowledge to communicate it to his countrymen in as readable a form as possible." It is no small matter to have the vast knowledge of Sir Richard Temple placed before us, not in dull blue-book style inflated with "loads of learned lumber," nor with the wearisome egotism of autobiography, but in simple unvarnished language enriched with lively incident and touching reminiscence. It would not, of course, be difficult to pick flaws in the manner in which the author endeavours to enlighten his countrymen. It might to some appear a more certain method of getting at their intelligences if Sir Richard had boiled down both his books into one. There is a good deal of attractive personality in the second which might have been profitably introduced into the first, and on the other hand there is a historical and statesmanlike spirit about the first which would have given solidity to the second. To thoroughly appreciate the subject it is necessary to read both books, and though this will be a grateful task to persons interested in India, it would be injudicious to count upon the general public being induced now-a-days to read two books on one subject. In authorship Sir Richard has acted somewhat as he acted as an administrator. One can well imagine him mounting Pegasus as he would his Arab, and galloping through his pages as he did over the deserts of Sind or the mountains of Afghanistan. To his impatient energy must doubtless be attributed some few errors of diction, an occasional confusion of ideas, and faulty arrangement. It would, of course, be perfectly natural for Sir Richard to hurry a chapter out of the way before breakfast in pretty much the same manner as he was wont to dispose of his correspondence at the Secretariat or Malabar Point. Literary reputations, however, are not made in this manner ; and after all it is the enduring, and not the fleeting, influence which Sir Richard's writings will have on the public mind that has most to be considered. Moore was stranded six weeks once for lack of a word, and Campbell racked his brain for days before he evolved the famous couplet about the Sunset of Life. Still we have not much reason to complain of Sir Richard Temple, and we point out these trifles just as a pinch of civet to sweeten the criticism. We acknowledge our indebtedness to him for having so fully realised the literary truism that "easy writing's curst hard reading," and to have given us the benefits of his incomparable knowledge, sound judgment, and keen penetration, in the pleasant and gossipy style which characterises "Men and Events of My Time." Although the incidents and personages are dealt with in simple narrative, there are also profound political reasoning, and passages where the description of men and things rises to real eloquence, as in the case of the panorama of Kashmir, referred to by us the other day, and in others which we quote below.

In his introductory chapter Sir Richard draws a very graphic picture of the condition of India when he found it in 1847, and that in which he left it in 1880. In the former year the East India Company ruled the country. European troops were few in number and often objectionable in habits and surroundings. Only the criminal law was scientifically laid down ; the remainder consisted of a series of "Regulations" framed by non-professional hands. Tenant-right, though much discussed, yet remained in a doubtful and precarious condition ; and a multitude of transit-duties and other imposts which fettered trade had been removed, but a long inland customs line for salt and sugar was organised in the heart of the country. The three Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay had been developed ; the foreign trade was growing to dimensions which were then esteemed to be large, but would now be thought small. The overland route by Egypt had been established for passengers, letters, and valuables ; but the bulk of the merchandise was still carried by sailing ships round the Cape of Good Hope. Tea-planting was not really established, and coffee-planting had hardly begun. The exportation of jute fibre was unknown, and the manufacture of cotton piece-goods after the European model by machinery was not contemplated. Coal was believed to exist, but no mines or seams were worked to any appreciable extent. A sick officer might repair to Australia, South Africa, or the Mauritius, but not to Europe or to his native land. Primary education for the masses had hardly been attempted, and a Department of Public Instruction was not yet set up in each Province. Female education had scarcely begun among the middle and lower classes ; while among the upper classes the apartments of the ladies were closed against educational enlightenment. Postal lines had ramified throughout the land, but the increase of correspondence was impeded by a costly postage varying according to distance. The speed of communication was very poor ; a letter required a week to arrive at a destination which is now reached in a day. The police had been established on the old native modes, and was not only corrupt, but destitute of such organisation as might be expected to produce efficiency. Sanitation, as now understood, had not yet been contemplated. The emolument of native *employés* were indeed higher than they had ever been under native rule, but yet insufficient to secure integrity. From this cause, in conjunction with other causes, corruption was the rule and honesty the exception ; even the native judges were for the most part distrusted. Native officials were not advanced to any appointment of authority or importance in the service of Government, nor admitted to the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service. Private and independent native gentlemen were seldom entrusted with honorary functions for the public good. The principle of borrowing capital for reproductive public works had not been entertained. The great system of irrigation which is now so famous was then in its infancy. Road-making in a professional style had been undertaken ; macadamised roads to a limited extent existed in some Provinces, but of the trunk lines which are now the viens and arteries of the country, few had advanced beyond the initiatory stage. Coasting steamers were unknown. Much of the postal mail-line between Bombay and Calcutta ran through forests sparsely inhabited, and infested by wild beasts. The passage from Calcutta to Delhi, which now takes forty-eight hours by rail, then took from three to four weeks. For the conservancy of forests a beginning had been made ; but generally the trees, both for timber and fuel, were wastefully felled, without due thought for reproduction and no department of forestry was established. Municipal life had not yet sprung into existence ; in the interior of the country municipalities were almost unknown ; even in Calcutta and Bombay the municipal organization was quite imperfect, and those great cities were ill-drained and dimly-lighted. With some bright exceptions, the Native States, comprising more than one-fourth of the empire, were not managed at all after the example of the British system, and were indifferently governed even according to the Oriental standard. In some of them misrule more or less prevailed, while in several the troubles and evils were such as would be deemed intolerable at the present time. Lastly, respecting the finances of British India, no budget was annually produced, nor was any explanation of the public accounts given periodically to the public in India.

Against this Sir Richard enumerates a long list of the improvements existing in 1881, which in the main represent conditions of society almost exactly the reverse stated respecting the year 1847, and, as he remarks, "either a marked change or a decided improvement is found to have occurred in every one of the national particulars above-mentioned."

We will depart from the chronological arrangement of Sir Richard's narrative in order to refer in the first instance to those portions of his career which deal more particularly with Bombay. Sir Richard Temple entered official life in connection with the North-West Provinces, having obtained an appointment in the district of Mathra (near Agra). He first comes into practical communication with Bombay, when he assumed the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, to which he had been appointed by Lord Canning in 1861 ; for, as he remarks, "the Central Provinces, though forming an intermediate space between the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, are more closely connected with the Bombay Presidency than with any other." In those days Sir Bartle Frere was Governor, and Sir Richard gives a very able description of the city and its rulers, as well as the mania for speculation, for which unfortunately that period is most distinctly remembered. "Sir Bartle Frere," says Sir Richard, "assumed the Governorship of Bombay with extraordinary advantages, such as hardly any other Governor had possessed during this century." After reciting his antecedents, the author adds : "His past career therefore afforded a promise that he would prove one of the best Governors Bombay ever had, which promise he actually fulfilled in many essential respects." Sir Richard gives some very graphic portraits of the leading men in Frere's time, together with descriptions of the public works carried out, and cursory sketches of the men whose names are "honourably associated" with them. Sir William Mansfield (afterwards Lord Sandhurst) was the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and combined with his military knowledge such an aptitude for figures "that he had at one time deliberated on the expediency of resigning the command of his regiment in order to direct the management of a bank." Unlike most of his predecessors and successors, "he also took a keen interest in the commercial affairs of Bombay, which interest grew keener as these affairs were forced by the urgency of events into sharper and yet sharper prominence." The present Sir Barrow Ellis is mentioned as the most eminent member of Sir Bartle Frere's Council. "His ability," says the author, "in the public service was all the more useful in that he was a very popular member of society." Outside the Government circle the most influential person was the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., missionary of the Free Church of Scotland. "He was to Bombay what Alexander Duff had been to Calcutta, and worked on the same lines. . . . He was an effective speaker, but had not such a gift of eloquence as that which distinguished Alexander Duff. In scholarly acquirements he was superior to Duff ; his work upon Hindu castes is a monument of learning judiciously applied to a subject of practical importance. . . . For many years he exercised a moral power at Bombay equally great whether in European or native society : and his death left a blank which has not yet been filled up by time." The following paragraphs relate to personages connected with the commercial crisis :—

> In the European section of the mercantile community the two foremost men were Michael Scott and John Fleming. They became involved in misfortune afterwards, but at that time their influence was considerable. During the period of speculation which soon followed, Michael Scott's action, though undertaken at the moment with the best intentions, did indirectly stimulate the excitement then springing up in the public mind. The errors committed by a man of such enterprising talent and of so high a character, should serve as a warning to those whose lot it may be to guide commercial opinion during future crisis. Fleming's conduct at that time was steady and cautious, and he was regarded as a break-water by which the floods of speculation might be stemmed. So highly was he esteemed that he had the honour of being appointed a Companion the Order of the Star of India. His subsequent misfortunes should not cause his services rendered at this time to be forgotten.
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> Among the Natives engaged in trade, two men were particularly distinguished, one a Parsi, the other a Hindu. The Parsi was Rustomji, son of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy who received a Baronetcy, being the first Native of India upon whom that dignity had been bestowed. The Parsis of Bombay are famed for skill, energy and enterprise in commercial affairs and for munificent benevolence in the disposal of their wealth. Among them Rustomji was placed in the first rank ; and his social position afforded him additional opportunity of employing adequately his means of doing good. But he became involved in the commercial speculations of this time, though his honour was not compromised he lost the status previously enjoyed by him, and of the many failures which occurred none caused more regret than his. The Hindu was Premchand Roychand, an experienced manager of the money market, with a genius and a passion for that particular business. His bark rode on the crest of the wave, and he was the acknowledged leader among the knot of speculators from whom many financial associations had their origin. He and his friends had capital, resources, experience, and there was some method in their proceedings ; they understood the business, and their intentions may have been quite legitimate. But his example had an exciting effect upon hundreds who had but little means and were predisposed to imprudent speculation. Doubtless he did not intend to produce any injurious effect upon his countrymen ; but it often becomes impossible for a man to moderate influences once set in motion by him. He acquired vast nominal wealth, though none could say whether it was realizable ; and he fell for a time, though he partially recovered himself. During his prosperity he strove to make the best use of his money, and gave several of the noblest benefactions for the service of education and of charity that have ever been given by a Native of India. For these his name will be remembered in future generations when the troubles of 1864-5 are forgotten.

To a number of other native gentlemen, some of whom are yet prominent among us, Sir Richard devotes a series of pithy sentences which occasionally "hit off" the characteristics of these personages very happily. From among these notices we may cite the following :—

> There were many other native gentlemen conspicuous for good works or for talents and accomplishments. Among these was Jaganath Shankarset, a man of general culture and social influence, all which he devoted to the cause of education. Mangaldas Nathubhai made a fortune in trade, and being a well educated man, acquired a large knowledge of the country, the results of which he would communicate with more frankness than is usual, often uttering homely criticism on British policy. Vishwanath Narain Mandlik, a Brahmin of the Concan, was an eminent member of the Native bar, probably surpassing his contemporaries in sagacity of discernment and solidity of judgment. He held enlightened views regarding education and had a large knowledge of public affairs. Cowasjee Jehangeer, again, was a rich Parsi and kept his fortune unimpaired in essentials ; he perhaps did more for charity and for the public good in various ways than any of his contemporaries, though in culture he may have been hardly equal to some of those already mentioned. There was much public satisfaction when he received the honour of knighthood. Bhao Daji was a man belonging to a different class of society, and his fame had reference to learning.
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> Prominent among those possessing original character was David Sassoon, a Jew. His native place was Bagdad, but his family had left Turkish Arabia many years previously and were naturalized in Bombay. He amassed a large fortune in trade, and his firm became one of the wealthiest in British India. At this time he was bestowing a munificent gift on the foundation of a hospital and dispensary at Poona for Europeans and Natives. When laying the foundation stone Sir Bartle Frere addressed him in suitable terms, to which he replied by reading a short address in Arabic. He was then advanced in years, and his grave countenance, commanding figure, rich turban and flowing robes, made up a picture worth beholding. His family have subsequently won much esteem in Bombay for works of public usefulness, and set a good example by building synagogues and schools for their own people. His eldest son became Sir Albert Sassoon, and is now residing in England.
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> The man whom Frere himself would probably have chosen as the most truly noteworthy character of that æra, was Karsundas Mulji, a member of the Bhattia tribe of traders. Among these was a sect whose tenets, under cover of devotion to its priests styled Maharajas, caused the foulest and meanest immorality to be practised. Karsundas exposed this fell plague spot before the public, with a persistency and moral courage which can be fully appreciated only by those who know what moral coercion and social torments can in a Hindu community be brought to bear upon a recalcitrant individual. The wrath of the priests and their followers culminated in an action for libel against Karsundas in the High Court of Bombay in 1862, when neither expense nor trouble was spared, as regards legal advice and array of evidence, in order to crush him. He met his formidable accusers quite undaunted, and pleaded as his justification the truth of his allegations. His counsel was the well-known Chisholm Anstey, and after a protracted trial, the decision was pronounced entirely in his favour by the Judge, Sir Joseph Arnould. Indeed he was declared, by one of the most remarkable judgments ever delivered from the bench of the High Court, to be not only blameless in his proceedings, but also a public benefactor. His writings in vindication of domestic morality against furtive invasion by detestable doctrines redound not only to his honour but also to that of his race, as proving that conscience asserts her sway even among those who have been nurtured under corrupt influences, and that the eternal principles of right shed their rays even amidst degrading associations. Despite the triumphs and sucesses, which to a man of his mental constitution must have been the dearest imaginable—he remained unselfish and unassuming to the end of his life, which was probably shortened by the agitation of controversy. He was one of the most virtuous men that the Hindu nation ever produced, and few native characters would better repay exact study than his. However hateful may be the details of the immorality which he bravely combated, his career forms an episode deserving the best attention of moralists and reformers.
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> Another marked figure in native society was a Persian, Aga Khan, the chief of the veritable and lineal descendants of the band of assassins who owned allegiance to the famous Old Man of the Mountain in the middle ages. He derived a large income from the offerings of his sect, the Khojas, who were among the most enterprising and wealthy traders in Western India. His early life was spent in the Persian province of Kerman, where he once raised a rebellion ; afterwards he raised and commanded a body of irregular horse on the British side at Kandahar during the first Afghan war ; next he rendered service to the British in the conquest of Sind. Subsequently certain disputes regarding the income derived by him from the Khojas formed the subject of serious litigation in the High Court of Bombay, and the Judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, decided in his favour. Thenceforward he dwelt in Western India as a private gentleman, after having run a romantic and adventurous career. But while externally devoting himself to sport, especially horse-racing, and keeping some of the best blood of Arabia in his stables, he kept his eye upon every move on the political chess-board of Central Asia and loyally exerted on the British side his influence over widely extended communities.
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> In short the Bombay Presidency was teeming with active and spirited men of all sorts, both European and native, so that Sir Bartle Frere may well have felt himself to be at the head of a community which he was proud to lead.

Having disposed of the personalities, the author turns to their achievements. Underneath a gentle and composed demeanour," says Sir Richard, "Frere had an ever-welling spring of enthusiasm." This enthusiasm was first stirred in the direction of road-making and improving communications in order that India generally, and more especially Bombay, might march with the good time which followed the blockade of the ports of the Southern States of America. He had not only tremendous physical difficulties to encounter in road-making and railway building. Financial and administrative obstacles frequently presented themselves. Referring to these Sir Richard says—

> How Frere contrived to obtain from the Government of India the grants of money necessary for all engineering operations then undertaken on then roads, may indeed excite wonder ; but his Government commanded the confidence of the the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and the means were found. The operations were not confined to large works, for material improvements of all sorts, great and small, were forwarded in every district throughout the country.
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> The principal engineers were Europeans, but soon the want of Native assistants and subordinates began to be felt. So the College of civil engineering at Poona was developed ; young natives of some education were attracted to its class-rooms, a building of handsome and suitable dimensions was erected for it, and workshops were attached to the institution.
>
> As might be expected, Frere took the most lively interest in the progress of railways within his jurisdiction. The line from Bombay to Madras was nearly completed, but the line from Bombay ascending the Western Ghât mountains on the way towards Calcutta, and that from Bombay passing up the coast of Guzerat towards Rajputana, were in full progress. These lines were being constructed by Guaranteed Companies under the general control of the provincial Government. Thus Frere's influence in promoting progress was strongly felt : his hope being that portions at least of the lines might be opened soon enough to carry the traffic which was likely to arise in consequence of the rising tide of trade.

After describing the gigantic works undertaken to carry the railways over the Ghauts and the Nerbudda, the author pauses in his survey of material improvements to glance at political and social problems. In Sir Richard Temple's opinion no man since the days of Mountstuart Elphinstone was more qualified by his antecedents to deal successfully with the Native States and Chiefs of the Deccan than Sir Bartle Frere. After adverting to the chronic causes of political discontent in these regions, the author says : "Some good can be done among them all by a popular Governor, and that was thoroughly effected by Frere. They fully recognised the kindliness of his dealings and the benevolence of his aims." In education Frere took a liberal and enlightened interest. He strove to develope the colleges affiliated to the Bombay University, and after them the middle-class schools. He fully appreciated the educational wants of the peasantry, however, and "in his time much was done to establish the village schools, so that they might diffuse knowledge among the agricultural classes, which form the back-bone of the population." In the elevation of the peasantry Sir Bartle Frere entertained hopes which, as events proved, were incapable of realisation. "He doubtless hoped," says Sir Richard Temple, "that as the settlements had secured a proprietary title to the peasants, with the land-tax moderately fixed for long terms of years, the sense of status, prosperity, and security would excite a desire for elementary knowledge. There, as elsewhere in India, this hope has either been disappointed or its realisation is seen to be but very gradual." Respecting female education the results were more satisfactory :—

> A decided impulse was given at this time to female education, both among the higher and humbler classes of the native community. The Parsis had always taken a more liberal and enlightened view of this important subject, and shaken themselves free of any prejudice which may have ever existed among them. Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, a Parsi gentleman who had travelled in Europe and seen much of society there, was a leader in this good cause ; and the ladies of his family by culture and learning set an excellent example. Some Hindus followed this example cautiously and tentatively, and so the movement spread. Lady Frere herself afforded hearty encouragement, and by much grateful ministration won her way to the hearts of many Native families as a power for good. Miss Frere evinced sympathy with her Asiatic sisters by collecting the popular legends current in southern India and presenting them to the public in an English garb under the title of 'Old Deccan Days'.

In work of this description the Governor found an able and zealous coadjutor in Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood, of the Medical Service. He was "an officer of scientific, literary, and artistic culture. As Registrar of the University, as Director of the Victoria Museum and Gardens, as a prominent member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in several other capacities, Birdwood displayed an enthusiasm which aroused a responsive sentiment among the natives. Having made them feel that he sincerely cared for their welfare as a friend, he then, as an instructor, guided their intellects in the ways of European science, and towards those principles which belong to true art, whether in Europe or in Asia. They lamented his departure from Bombay as the loss of one among their heartiest well-wishers." It was part of Frere's duty to consolidate the Legislative Council which had been constituted shortly before his arrival in Bombay. Besides fulfilling his regular duties in connection therewith, we are told he "strove to inspire it with high ideas of its uses and functions. He also caused a handsome building to be erected for its accomodation. He was careful in selecting as its members native gentlemen of social and territorial rank, of liberal views, or of signal acquirements, who should be good representatives of the best elements in the community. The personal history of the men whose unpaid services he thus secured would illustrate the moral forces which were then pervading native society." Not the least achievement of Sir Bartle Frere, according to Sir Richard Temple, was the creation of "the charter of the land settlement." It fell to the lot of Frere to revise the land assessment, and in order that the rules and regulations upon so important a matter should rest upon something more than executive authority, he caused them all to be embodied in one comprehensive law. The reign of Frere was, we are told, distinguished for works of charity. "More hospitals, schools, and other public institutions were founded by private benevolence at that time than at any other time before or since." To the ceremonial meetings in connection with the founding or opening of these institutions "Frere was most willing to accept invitations," and "to deliver speeches of the kind which the natives ever love to hear from the mouths of their rulers. His utterances, proceeding from long and intimate knowledge of the natives, were judiciously calculated to develop the best parts of their character, stimulate all their noblest sentiments, and raise their ideas to the highest attainable standard. He appealed skilfully to the noblest promptings of their nature, and while touching with a gentle finger all the faults in their conduct, kept their uplifted gaze turned towards the highest standard attainable." The most important public improvement associated with the time of Frere was the demolition of the old Fort walls, and the planning of that splendid series of public buildings which have made Bombay so famous. The operations which led to this enormous improvement "were planned deliberately, and well begun while Frere was still in Bombay. Their completion has been arranged by his successors very much on the lines which he had laid down." Sir Richard, after enumerating the buildings, continues :—

> Few cities in the world can show a finer series of structures ; and those who admire the buildings after a lapse of fifteen years from the beginning of the work may well be reminded that it is to Sir Bartle Frere that Bombay owes the origination and inception of this comprehensive project. It would be a mistake to attribute too much to individual Governors, for when work is demanded by the spirit of the age it will be done in some shape or other, whoever may be in power. But in justice it must be said that Frere deserves the lion's share in the credit of this undertaking, and that without him the work would never have reached that magnitude which is now beheld by all English spectators with a feeling of national pride.

In addition to these Sir Richard calls attention to the advance of Municipal improvement under Sir Bartle Frere's administration, and, in connection with this subject, he refers favourably to "Arthur Crawford, of the Civil Service, the Municipal Commissioner, who had a genius for works of this nature, who effected so many improvements that it would be difficult to enumerate them all, and who left his beneficent mark on the face of this great city."

We reserve our review of Sir Richard's account of the "speculation mania" and subsequent financial crisis until our second notice.

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* "Men and Events of My Time in India." By Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., late Finance Minister of India ; Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay. London : John Murray, 1882.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A CIRCULAR issued from the Quartermaster-General's office on the 23rd inst. states :—

In consequence of the appearance of small-pox in the 6th Regiment N. I. at Neemuch, paras. 4 and 6 of this office circular No. 17-21/1260, dated 13th instant, are cancelled.

2. The 7th Regiment N. I. will be relieved at Bombay by a wing of the 10th Regiment N. I. from Surat, which will be moved down by rail before the departure of the 7th N. I., under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District in communication with the General Officer Commanding Northern Division.

3. Camp equipage of the wing 10th N. I. to be left at Surat.

4. Further instructions will be issued hereafter regarding the destination of the 15th Regt. N. I., returning from Afghanistan.

The Government hired Steamer Chanda of the B. I. S. N. Company will sail for Kurrachee on Sunday with the 7th Regiment N. I. The regiment will embark at 6 a. m. The strength of the regiment is 8 European officers, 15 native officers, 558 men, and 174 followers. The following are the names of officers :—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Sturt, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Vibart, Major J. A. Rowlandson, Mr. W. C. Morris, Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, Lieut. W. T. Davies, and Surg. A. F. Ferguson.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. WEDDERBURN.

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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDNAGAR, MARCH 22.

ON the Varsha Pratipada, or the Hindu New Year's day, that is, on the 20th instant, a grand entertainment was given to Mr. W. Wedderburn, C.S., by the subordinate judges and pleaders of this district. The Vishrambag was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Outside the principal entrance and facing the road was erected a splendid arch bearing on one side in bright colours the words "Long live Mr. Wedderburn," and on the other "Farewell, Mr. Wedderburn." The garden was magnificently illuminated. There was, as usual, a profusion of bunting, and the entrances were hung with festoons. On the outer wall of the reception hall glowed in bright colours on a ground of purple the letters V. I.

At about 5-30 the guests began to assemble, and as each one approached, the regimental band discoursed sweet music, and the Nagarkhana or native band poured forth its solemn peals. About forty-five European ladies and gentlemen were present, including the principal civil and military officers of the station and the gentlemen connected with the several missions. At about a quarter to six Professor Nateker, the principal musician patronised by the Poona Gayan Somaj, commenced to play on the *satar*, a native instrument. He also entertained the company with choice pieces of vocal music, and wound up with the well-known national anthem in honour of the Empress.

At about 7 p.m. Rao Bahadur Narayan Govind Apte, 1st class Sub-judge, rose and addressed the assembly as follows :—

Ladies and gentlemen,—I am desired by my friends to express their thanks for your kind attendance at this meeting, and with your kind permission, to say a few words on this occasion. Mr. Wedderburn, our popular Judge, has been lately appointed Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Dekkhan ; consequently he is to leave us shortly. We have therefore held this meeting for the purpose of giving him *pan-supari*, according to our fashion, and of bidding him farewell ; but before we distribute *pan-supari* we think it our duty to say a few words about him. Mr. Wedderburn joined his appointment here in the month of January, 1879 ; so we have been serving under him for more than three years. As there is a standing order of Government, that no address should be given to any public officer with regard to his public career, we must pass over Mr. Wedderburn's official career. With regard to his private career, we beg to observe that it is very noteworthy. The leisure which he obtains is generally devoted to promote the welfare of the people of India, especially of the distressed population of the Dekkhan. In the year 1880 he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Permanent Settlement for the Dekkhan ;" last year he wrote another able pamphlet on "Agricultural Banks for India ;" and we hear that he is making preparations for issuing a third pamphlet this year. It must be remarked here that it is not by mere intellectual labours that Mr. Wedderburn tries to promote the interest of our people ; but he is very liberal in giving donations and subscriptions to such institutions as are established for the purpose of advancing the interest of the native community. The affability which Mr. Wedderburn shows in the reception of, and conversation with, the natives, the familiarity with which he mixes in their company, and the pleasure which he takes in giving them grand and costly entertainments, have made him highly popular, and he is beloved by the people on account of the exertions which he makes on their behalf. There is no wonder if Europeans in general do not feel a great regard for natives, for the differences which lie between the classes are wide. Now to disregard these differences, and to treat natives on the footing of equality, requires a highly philanthropic mind, which is certainly very rare ; and, therefore, if any European shows great regard and sympathy for natives, he becomes an object of their admiration ; and such is the case with our worthy Judge, Mr. Wedderburn. As Mr. Wedderburn is a kind and philanthropic gentleman, it is quite natural on our part to feel deeply sorry for his departure. We shall lose in him a living example of uprightness, philanthropy, and gentlemanliness, which was always before us for our guidance ; but we have at the same time reason to rejoice in his new appointment, because he is going on promotion, and because he is going to a central place where he can more effectually employ his rare abilities for the good of the distressed people of India, whose welfare he has at heart. We are sorry to see that Mrs. Wedderburn is not present on this occasion, she having gone to Mahableshwar for the hot season.

He was followed by about six persons, who all recounted the great services of Mr. Wedderburn in the cause of agricultural and social reform, and mentioned particular instances of his great condescension towards the natives, his genuine interest in their welfare, and his judicious encouragement of learning in general and agricultural education in particular.

In reply, Mr. Wedderburn, who was received with cheers, spoke as follows :—

Mr. Apte, ladies, and gentlemen,—I feel very much the honour you have done me by coming together this evening, and I beg to thank you for this expression of your good wishes on my approaching departure from Nagar. Mr. Apte and other friends have spoken of me much too favourably. But I will not quarrel with the forms in which they have expressed the good-will of my native friends, for I believe that the kindness of their words is a true reflection of the kindness of their feelings. Also, we are all human, and it is pleasant now and then to hear words of praise, which, after all, do more good than harm if they stimulate us to become what partial friends believe us to be. It is quite true that I have always been ready and glad to receive every one who wishes to see me. The old rule is, I think, a good one—*Char darwaza khula*, all four doors open. And if this rule has proved useful or agreeable to my native friends, I can assure them that it has proved both useful and agreeable to me. For what can be more dull than to live in this ancient historical country, and to remain shut out from the thoughts, and sympathies, and aspirations of those by whom we are surrounded ? Those men who founded this great English Empire in India achieved one of the greatest works known to history. But we ourselves may, in a humble way, contribute to make firm the foundations of that Empire, if by our influence we can create between the two races feelings of confidence and mutual respect, and, I may say, affection. We may, each in his limited circle, do that which is being done in a larger sphere by our truly wise and good Viceroy, Lord Ripon. The people of this country are quick judges of character, and already the name of Lord Ripon has throughout the land become a household word, for whatsoever things are just and honest and of good report. In conclusion, I wish specially to thank you for the kind reference to my wife, who would gladly have been present on this occasion. She regrets that on account of her health she has not been able to see more of the native ladies of this place ; and, as she is anxious to show her practical interest in the cause of female progress and education, she had asked me to give a small contribution to a prize or scholarship in connection with the girls' school here. Accordingly I have consulted Mr. Bhide, Mr. Apte, and other friends, and they think that arrangements might be made for a scholarship to be held by a Nagar girl while at the Poona Female Training College, so that afterwards she might return here and fill an appointment as a qualified schoolmistress. Ladies and gentlemen, I beg to remind you that to-day is the Indian New Year's day, an auspicious day for all friendly meetings. As we are in India, I beg to wish you a happy new year, and many of them.

After Mr. Wedderburn's reply, the gentlemen present were served with *pan supari, uttar*, garlands, &c. ; and then followed a display of fireworks. This part of the entertainment passed off as successfully as the rest. On the whole the affair was a great success, and to many it appeared to be a relief from the dull monotony of mofussil life. The whole company, including the numerous European ladies and gentlemen, appeared to be highly pleased.

Within the short space of three years Mr. Wedderburn has secured a popularity unknown to any of his predecessors on the Mofussil Bench. The social gatherings which he held at his own house will be long remembered in Nagar, and were well calculated to bring the rulers and the ruled together. All classes seem to regret his approaching departure.

The weather has been these three or four days very oppressive. The sky is overcast with clouds, attended by occasional flashes of lightning.

DIVINE SERVICES.

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SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 26.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and sermon. Hymns 100 and 94.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and sermon. Hymns 198, 96, and 91.
Daily prayers, in the morning at 7-30, and in the evening at half-past 5 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT (PASSION SUNDAY) MARCH 26.
8 a.m. (Madras time).—Morning prayer and short sermon. Hymn 96 : The Royal Banners. Hymn 199 : Thou art the Way.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Confirmation class.
6-30 p.m. (Madras time)—Evening prayer and sermon. Hymn, 96 (as above) Hymn 200 : We sing the praise. Hymn 23 : Glory to thee.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.
WEEK DAY—Wednesday—Evening prayer and sermon, 7 p. m. (Madras time.)

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAYS.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11-30.
WEEK-DAYS—Morning prayer daily, with Litany on Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a.m. Bible lecture on Wednesday at 5 p.m.
Official time at all services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

THE Rev. A. McKenna will (D. V.) preach to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the Annie J. Marshall. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15 a.m., Arthur-bunder at 10-25 a.m., and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the harbour, on board the I. G. Hu'k Semiramis, at 4-30 p. m. in the library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Chrysolite. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

Bibles, prayer books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain.

The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

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THE P. and O. s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. Reeves, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Lieut. C. F. Lindsell.
Mr. Cavaye.
Dr. Dempsey.
Col. and Mrs. Pedler and child.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and child.
Col. Garton and infant.
Mrs. Comber and two infants.
Mr. James and Miss Morris.
Mr. Clifford.
Mr. Ewings.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut.-Col. Moore.
Mr. Yorke Smith.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. Harrocks and son.
Rev. J. Knaresboro.

FOR ADEN.—Major Heath.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. RYDAL HALL.

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THE following is the list of passengers per Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, sailing to-day for Liverpool :—

Mr. William H. A. Hall.
Mr. E. A. W. Hall.
Mrs. R. J. Langford, three children, and two infants.
Mr. R. A. Cordner.
Mrs. Cordner, two children, and two infants.
Mr. Allan Russell.
Mr. Boultbee.
Mrs. Boultbee, child, and infant.
Rev. Douglas.
Mrs. Douglas and three children.
Miss Rodger.
Mrs. Barry and infant.
Rev. J. P. Graham.
Mrs. Graham and four children.
Mrs. Thomas.
Miss Keene.
Lieut.-Col. Bailey.
Mrs. Hammond.
Mrs. Grylls and infant.
Capt. J. J. Kennedy.
Mrs. Macquoid and two children.
Sister Theresa.
Mr. J. McQuistan.
Mrs. Gray, two children, and two infants.
Mr. J. Richardson.
Mr. N. Robertson.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

◆

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday afternoon, there were present—Dr. Cook (chairman) Sir F. Souter, Col. Hancock, Capt. Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. R. N. Khote, Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS OF THE G. T. HOSPITAL.

A letter was read, dated 21st instant, to the Chairman, from the Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council, forwarding letter with copy of resolution passed by the Corporation on the 17th instant, relating to the appointment of Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital ; also forwarding letter on the same subject, dated 19th ultimo, from Dr. DaGama.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed that the letter be recorded.

The Chairman said that an advertisement should be published asking for properly-qualified medical men.

Dr. Pinkerton did not like to advertise for such gratuitous services. It was not consistent with the practice in France, England, or Germany, and he could not see why the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital should be served by medical men for nothing any more than Dr. Cook, Sir Frank Souter, or Mr. Ollivant should be asked to give their services gratuitously. It was a step far in advance of anything in Europe.

The Chairman said Dr. Pinkerton's observations were entirely out of place, as the action referred to had been approved by Government and sanctioned by the Corporation, and the Council had simply to carry out the wishes of the Corporation. Whatever Dr. Pinkerton could say at that moment would be no good, as they had simply to carry forward the wishes of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner.—The question now is if the information can be obtained without advertisement.

Dr. Pinkerton.—I think it might be. I think an advertisement would be simply an insult to the medical men in the city. If a more professional method could not be adopted, Dr. Cook might write a nice gentlemanly paragraph stating what had been done and asking medical men to give their services for nothing.

Mr. Nowrozjee.—That would be a paragraph stating the opinion of Dr. Pinkerton alone perhaps, but not the views of the Corporation. There is no other mode of making known to the profession that there is a vacancy and giving those who wish to apply time and opportunity. I do not think an editorial paragraph would meet our purpose. The Town Council cannot act the part of editor or sub-editor of a newspaper and send in paragraphs. I therefore think what is proposed is the best plan to adopt, namely, to put an advertisement in the papers, so that candidates may apply.

The Chairman.—If the form of that advertisement be objectionable, we may quote the words of the Government resolution.

Dr. Pinkerton.—Government have been misadvised in that ; it is not the fact—

The Chairman.—I am not prepared to say anything with regard to such a statement as that.

Dr. Pinkerton.—Well, I have raised my voice against

The Chairman.—You have done so ; you have spoken several times, and you are out of order in speaking again on it.

The Rao Saheb.—It is not open for a member of the Council to go behind what is done by the Corporation ; whatever our own opinions may be on the subject, this is not the time to give them. If the Government want to know about applicants, we must tell them.

Dr. Pinkerton.—This is a new paper, and I have therefore a right to speak to it, and I beg, Mr. Chairman, you will be more careful in future in ruling that I am out of order. May I speak ?

The Chairman.—It appears to me that you have already spoken twice.

Dr. Pinkerton.—Not on a new matter.

The Chairman.—What is this ?

Dr. Pinkerton.—This is one relating to a newspaper paragraph.

The Chairman.—It is the one on which we are acting.

Dr. Pinkerton.—I have not spoken on it.

The Chairman.—Certainly you have. The case before us is one which has no sub-division. It has reference to certain action of the Corporation, and on that action you have already spoken twice.

Dr. Pinkerton.—The paper proposed now was not before me, and I could not speak to it. I have a right to speak on it now. Will you be good enough to have it read again ?

Mr. Barrow read the resolution.

Dr. Pinkerton.—What I object to in this notice are the words "established in many similar institutions elsewhere." As far as my knowledge goes, there is no other part of the world where gratuitous services are given to hospitals where the patients are paupers, so that Government is misled about it.

The Chairman.—I may say, gentlemen, that every institution in London really coming under the head of "hospital" is for paupers, and not for paying people. I have been a student in two hospitals in London, and paupers were admitted into both of these, and not a single man of the staff was paid.

The Rao Saheb then proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to send to the papers an authoritative paragraph inviting offers of gratuitous medical services to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by qualified medical practitioners under the terms of paragraph 2 of Government Resolution 274.

The resolution was carried, Dr. Pinkerton only voting against it.

FIRE AT KHUDDUCK.

A memorandum, dated 22nd instant, was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Commissioner of Police, enclosing extract from the morning report of the B Police Division of fire, to the following effect :—At about 8-30 p. m. of 19th instant a fire broke out in house No. 56, Nishandar's Pada, at Khudduck. The house was a three-storeyed one, belonging to Mariambai. The two upper storeys were tenanted by petty hawkers in kerosine oil, and the origin of the fire is attributed to a half-empty case of kerosine becoming ignited by a small tin oil-lamp falling [illegible] The lamp was standing in the window of a room occupied by Rowjee Goolam Hoossein. Rowjee Goolam and another, in attempting to throw the case down the stairs, were burnt, as their clothes took fire. Rowjee was so seriously injured about the body that he was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained there. The Pydhownee steam and manual engines were quickly on the spot, but the former was unable to work owing to there being no water in the main ; the latter, with the aid of bhistees, rendered good service. Till about 10-45 p. m. no water was available for the steam-engines, and then it was barely sufficient to work one jet. The fire was got under by 12 o'clock. Although there were houses on three sides of the burning building, none of them were damaged. The Pydhownee engine continued working till the following day, as the ground-floor of the building was stored with charcoal, which was still smouldering. The damage to the building and property was estimated at Rs. 4,300.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik had given notice of his intention to move "That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to oblige the Town Council with a complete list of the engines and other appliances for the extinguishing of fires, and for the preservation of life on the occasion of fires, at the different fire brigade or police stations throughout the city ; stating the number of specially trained hands, if any, required to be employed either on the superior or the subordinate staff of the brigade."

With reference to these subjects a resolution was passed recording the letters with the expression of the Council's opinion that the work of enlarging the main from the J. J. Hospital along the Baboola-tank-road, already sanctioned and budgetted for, be expedited.

A CESSPOOL.

A letter was read, dated 21st instant, to the Chairman, from Messrs. Moroba Ramcrustna, Dada Hurry, and other residents of Borebhat-lane, forwarding copies of letters sent by them to the Health Officer and the Municipal Commissioner, complaining that the process of emptying the cesspool in Maharaj Jeewanjee's Oart, Moogbhat-lane, causes an intolerable nuisance to the neighbours ; requesting that the cesspool may be drained in the main gutter in Moogbhat-lane, and that the Council will take such steps in the matter as will put a stop to the alleged nuisance. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Health Department would do the best they could in the matter, but that until the district was drained on a more improved principle no other method could be adopted ; also that the Council were of opinion that the work suggested by the Commissioners would only make matters worse.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

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GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23RD MARCH 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at [illegible] p. m.)	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at [illegible] a. m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of Wind	S. WNW. NNW. NW, WNW. SW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	[illegible]
Fall of Rain*	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
" " " year	[illegible]

* From [illegible] a.m. to [illegible] a.m.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row. W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

Parbul house to let. Rent, Rs. 600.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)..................	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)..................	„ 21 0	
Sparkling	„ 23 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAN MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 20 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAN, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyie......................	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay...................................	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
BRANDY.		
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
G. Renard & Co.'s do.	„ 22 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars........	„ 26 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)........	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 38
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE ..	„ 5 0	„ 36
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	„ 30
SONDER URG EXPORT BEER ..	„ 6 0	„ 30
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth......................	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)...............	„ 21 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs....................	„ 32 0	
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 32 0	..
Do. do. (finest).......	„ 38 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	...	„ 15 0
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 12 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0
Italian Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	„ 4 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st March, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

FARINACIOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, large tins ...	2	8
Nestle's Milk Food	1	4
Nestle's Swiss Milk	0	7
Condensed Milk, Milk-maid brand ...	0	7
Arrowroot, in 1 lb. tin	1	0
Robinson's Patent Barley.	0	12
Ditto. Groats	0	12
Tapioca, in 2 lbs. tins	0	12
Sago do.	0	12
Millin's Food, in bottle	1	0
Vermicelli, finest Neapolitani, in 2 lbs. tins.	1	8
Isinglass, fine-cut in packets	0	12
Gelatine do. do.	0	5
Liebig's Ess. of Meat, in pot	1	2
Do. Infant's Food, in tin	0	10
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lbs. tins ...	0	10
Cornflour, in packets and tins	0	8
Soups in 1 lb. tins	0	10
Maccaroni, fine Neapolitani, in 2 lbs. tins ...	1	8
Schweitzer's Cocoatina, in tin	1	0
Epps's Cocoa in 1lb. tin	1	0
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea	1	12
Ransoni's Oriental Food...	0	10
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in 1 lb. tin... ...	0	14
Coffee and Milk do.	0	12
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, in pint bottle &c. &c.	2	0

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., LD.

TO LET, with an immediate possession, for an OFFICE lately in the occupation of Tyrel Leath, Barrister-at-Law, entirely open to the breeze. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

MY WIFE, Mrs. L. C. MARTIN, having left my protection, I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her from date.

THOMAS AUGUSTUS MARTIN,
Driver, S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.
Lahore, 18th March, 1882.

SUITABLE READING LAMPS.

BURNING PETROLEUM.

THESE LAMPS are made in Nickel-silver, and fitted with Patent Wick, which is non-combustible, does away with the Cotton and its inseparable nuisance, the trimming difficulty. Price for each, including Chimney, Globe, and Patent Wick, Rs. 20.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from
Butcher's Island,
West side of Karanjah,
Talooka Allibaug,
From the 31st instant to the 1st of April, 1883.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Bombay, Port Office, 22nd March, 1882.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1881, will be made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay time) to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 20th instant, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, March 21, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1882, at 4 p.m. (Bombay time),

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditors' Report on the audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1881.
(2.) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3.) To submit Trust Deed duly executed.
(4.) To declare a Dividend.
(5.) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th March, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BENTEAK BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 150 tons BENTEAK BOARDS. Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS, "endorsed," will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper, as a guarantee of good faith.

Five per cent, on the value of the contract will be required as security. One half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's office, Byculla, March 18, 1882.

ASBESTOS PAINTS.

THESE are strictly first-class PAINTS, prepared ready for use. They contain no offensive or deleterious ingredients, and will not injure rain-water. They possess a very elastic body and are not liable to injury from being walked upon. Old leaky tin and other roofs can be restored and rendered serviceable for many years with these paints in connection with our Asbestos Roof Cement. They are also adapted for Car Roofs, Steamboat Decks, Iron-work, Gas-holders, Exposed Brick Walls, Outbuildings, Fences, and other rough Wood-work.

Asbestos Fire-proof Paints for internal use, Gray, Slate, Buff, Yellow, and Red.

Price Rs. 4 per gallon.

☞ We guarantee these to be better and more economical Paints than have ever before been offered to the public for similar purposes.

One gallon will cover from 300 to 400 square feet.

Price Rs. 3-4 per gallon.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS FOR H. W. JOHNS MAFY & Co., NEW YORK.
85, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JOSEPH AND MARY BHARRE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
108, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT is superintended by a thoroughly experienced Milliner and Dressmaker, so we can confidently solicit orders from Ladies, and guarantee the latest fashions, style, and perfect fit.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT is under the mangment of a first-class Cutter. Gentlemen can rely upon having a correct fit and the latest fashions, and we can always guarantee perfect satisfaction. We solicit a trial order.

MILLINERY DRESSES and GENTLEMEN'S OUT FITS made to order upon the shortest notice.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up at exceptionally low rates.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully and promptly attended to.

HATS and BONNETS trimmed to any fashion.

Prices moderate. See printed price lists forwarded on application.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 8.)
HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST.
BEYPORE.
ERECTION OF PILLAR MARKING SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF PORT.

THE southern boundary-pillar of the port of Beypore, situated about 1½ miles S. S. E. ½ E. from Beypore flagstaff, having been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea,

Notice is hereby given that a new pillar is to be erected 55 feet east, or inshore, of the old site, and 216 feet west of the local fund road.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 3rd March 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Chart, No. 64.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Chart affected by it.

By Order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Marine Department.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON APRIL 1st, TRAINS will RUN as follows:—

		Ordinary.	Mixed.	Mail.
		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Colaba	d	7 15	10 0	5 45
Church Gate	d	7 22	10 7	5 52
Marine Lines	d	7 28	10 13	5 58
Charni Road	d	7 31	10 19	6 4
Grant Road	d	7 45	10 30	6 20
		p. m.	p. m.	
Bulsar	d	3 10	7 55	11 20
				a. m.
Surat	a	5 30	11 15	1 10
			a. m.	
Do.	d	5 55	8 20	1 30
Broach	d	8 0	11 5	3 0
			p. m.	
Baroda	d	10 50	2 18	4 55
		a. m.		
Ahmedabad	a	2 30	6 45	7 20
			a. m.	
Do.	d	—	11 30	7 50
			p. m.	
Viramgam	d	—	2 45	9 40
Wadhwan	a	—	5 25	11 15
Anand	d	10 55	4 10	—
Dakor	d	12 30	5 45	—
		p. m.		
Godra	a	3 10	8 20	—

		Mixed.	Ordinary.	Mail.
		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Wadhwan	d	—	6 45	4 5
Viramgam	d	—	10 0	5 43
			p. m.	
Ahmedabad	a	—	1 0	7 20
Do.	d	8 0	1 50	7 50
		p. m.		
Baroda	d	12 28	5 25	10 25
				a. m.
Broach	d	3 40	7 53	12 10
Surat	a	6 15	9 50	1 40
		a. m.		
Do.	d	6 0	10 15	2 0
			a. m.	
Bulsar	d	9 20	1 10	4 0
		p. m.		
Grant Road	d	6 30	8 35	8 50
Charni Road	d	6 37	8 42	8 57
Marine Lines	d	6 43	8 48	9 3
Church Gate	d	6 50	8 55	9 10
Colaba	a	6 55	9 0	9 15
		a. m.		
Godra	d	10 30	6 15	—
		p. m.		
Dakor	d	1 27	8 55	—
Anand	a	2 50	10 15	—

For particulars of alterations of Bombay, Local, and Branch line train service, see time tables which will be exhibited at stations at the end of the month.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, March 21, 1882.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

WILLIAM EDWARD CRADDOCK, late European inhabitant of Bombay.
BEHARRY LALL DUTT, late Surgeon, Indian Medical Department.
CHARLES BOILEAU DOWN, late Lieutenant in H.M.'s 13th Bombay Native Infantry.
EDWARD HENRY ELLIOTT, late Guard, Kandahar State Railway.
JOAQUIM MASCAREGNAS, late a singnaller in the Government Telegraph Department, Kurrachee.
FREDERICK HARRISON OXLEY, late in the employ of the I. V. S. Railway.
WILLIAM PARKER, late carriage examiner, G. I. P. Railway.
WILLIAM PLUMB, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
DERWENTWATER RODCLIFFE, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s Royal Artillery.
JAMES WALTER RICHARD, late Manager of the Bank of Bombay at Hooblee.
Mrs. JOANNA SPRINGER, late of Poona.
JAMES SMART, late Local Fund Engineer in the Guntur Circle of the Kistna District.
GEORGE WILLIAM THOMPSON, late Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.
EDMOND TONG, late Permanent Way Inspector, G. I. P. Railway.
KHORIDAS PREMJEE, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.
THOMAS-A-BICKET SARGENT, late Captain in the 2nd Battalian Seaforth Highlanders.
DEWALIBAI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant.
WILLIAM HORNER, late Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent in to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator Genl.'s Office, High Court, Bombay, 2nd March, 1882.

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORBES STREET AND MEADOW STREET, FORT.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
On the co-operative system and at ready-money rates.
BRANCH—Opposite the Crawford Market.
ICE, OYSTERS, POMFRETS, PRAWNS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE always fresh.
BEER, WINES AND SPIRITS of the best quality.
NORMANDY BUTTER, elephant-brand.
SWISS CONDENSED MILK, prepared in Switzerland.
SEND FOR CURRENT PRICE LIST.
W. J. ESSAI.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

FOUNDED IN 1815.

Our Wine List is too long and comprises too many descriptions for an advertisement. Write for particulars to either of our Houses.

Prices are consistent with good quality. We are not general, but exclusively, Wine Merchants. Terms, both Cash and Credit.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,
Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.........Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case.......................... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS.

BRIDLES.

Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0
Gent.'s Pelham covered or plated Buckles, twisted or plain, Mouth Bit complete with Noseband ... ... Rs. 18 to 20 0
Gent.'s Snaffle Bridles, broad reins, covered or plated Buckles, fancy stitched Nosebands with plain twisted or chain Mouth Bits ... ... Rs. 12 to 14 0

WHIPS.

Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... ... from Rs. 8 to 20 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Riding Whips with chased and plain Mounts, leather and plaited handles, a splendid selection ... from Rs. 5 to 25 0
Lady's and Gent.'s Hunting Crops, Malacca Cane in Bone, Ivory, and Silver Handles, chased and plain Mounts, all weights, in stock ... ... from Rs. 7-8 to 18 8

Rug Straps, Stirrup Leathers, Clipping Machines, Lennan's and Latchford's Ladies' Safety Stirrup, Iron Burnishers, Chamois Skins, Saddle Preserve composition, Plate Powder, Polishing Paste, Kid Reviver, &c., &c.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SADDLERS AND BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BELOW is an ABSTRACT of the ALTERED TIME BILL of the RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY, which will come into force on the 1ST APRIL, 1882.

This abstract also shows the through connection between Bombay and Lahore.

	STATIONS.		UP TRAINS. Mail.	UP TRAINS. Mixed.	UP TRAINS. Local.	PASSENGER FARES. 1st Class.	PASSENGER FARES. 2nd Class.	PASSENGER FARES. 3rd Cl. by Mail.	PASSENGER FARES. 3rd Cl. by Mixed.	PASSENGER FARES. Luggage p. maund.
S.P. & D. Ry.						From Bombay.				
	Lahore	..d	9 55	18 20	..	95 6 0	51 3 0	16 7 0	14 2 0	10 10 0
	Umballa Cant.	..d	21 16	5 21	..	83 6 0	43 3 0	14 0 0	11 15 0	8 11 0
	Saharanpur	..d	23 46	8 26	..	80 6 0	41 3 0	13 5 0	11 0 0	8 3 0
	Delhi S. P. & D. Ry.	a	5 50	14 39	..	..		..	..	..
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Delhi R. M. Ry.	..d	6 45	15 5	21 45	73 6 0	36 11 0	11 14 0	10 1 0	7 0 0
	Gurgaon	..d	7 41	16 30	23 30	72 6 0	35 11 0	11 10 0	9 15 0	6 13 0
	Ulwar	..d	12 7	22 42	7 14	64 6 0	32 11 0	10 14 0	9 1 0	6 3 0
	Bandikui	..a	14 2	1 20	10 30	61 6 0	30 11 0	10 8 0	8 11 0	5 15 0
	Agra Fort, E. I. Ry	..a	8 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	„ R. M. Railway	..d	9 0	17 45	6 42	69 6 0	34 11 0	11 6 0	9 11 0	6 10 0
	Muttra	..a	..	21 5	10 15	70 6 0	35 11 0	11 8 0	9 11 0	6 11 0
	Bandikui	..a	14 7	1 5	15 57	..	...	..	..	..
	Bandikui	..d	14 32	1 55	17 0	..	..	..	...	...
	Jeypore	...d	18 40	7 4	23 40	55 6 0	27 11 0	9 14 0	8 1 0	5 8 0
	Sambhar	..a	..	10 20	7 30	53 6 0	26 11 0	9 8 0	7 13 0	5 4 0
	Ajmere	..a	23 42	13 18	7 30	48 6 0	23 11 0	8 14 0	7 3 0	4 13 0
Holkar & Scindia Ry.						From Ajmere.				
	Ajmere	..d	8 0	19 0	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Neemuch	..d	20 35	8 20	..	14 0 0	7 0 0	..	1 9 0	1 3 0
	Rutlam	..d	3 19	15 42	..	22 0 0	11 0 0	..	2 6 0	1 13 0
	Ujjain	..d	4 0	18 30	11 0	28 0 0	14 0 0	..	3 2 0	2 5 0
	Indore	a	9 1	22 44	14 42	..	...	..	...	...
	Indore	d	9 16	23 19	15 15	29 0 0	14 0 0	..	3 4 0	2 6 0
	Mhow	a	10 0	0 12	16 15	..	..	..	..	..
	Mhow	d	10 25	0 42	17 0	30 4 0	14 9 9	..	3 6 3	2 8 0
	Khundwa R.M.Ry.	a	16 30	8 20	23 50	37 2 0	18 0 0	..	4 2 3	3 1 0
	„ G. I. P. Ry.	d	17 15	10 32	..	..	...	..	..	...
B.B. Ry.						From Bombay.				
	Ajmere	..d	0 22	13 57	8 18					
	Beawar	..d	2 26	16 39	..	45 6 0	22 11 0	8 8 0	6 15 0	4 9 0
	Erinpura Road	..d	8 20	1 57	...	35 6 0	17 7 0	7 2 0	5 13 0	3 12 0
	Abu Road	..d	11 54	6 29	..	30 6 0	15 1 0	6 7 0	5 4 0	3 5 0
	Palanpore	a	13 38	8 55	..					
	Palanpore	d	14 0	9 15	3 0	27 2 0	13 9 0	6 0 0	4 15 0	3 1 0
	Ahmedabad	..a	18 20	16 0	9 32	19 6 0	9 11 0	4 13 6	4 1 0	2 7 0
	„ R. M. R.	..d	19 50	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
	Bombay, Colaba	..a	9 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	STATIONS.		DOWN TRAIN. Mail.	DOWN TRAIN. Mix.	DOWN TRAIN. Local
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	Bombay Colaba..	d	17 15	..	..
	Ahmedabad, B. B. & C. I. Ry.	.. a	7 20	..	..
	Do. R. M. Ry.	d	9 0	10 0	16 45
	Palanpur	a	13 59	16 23	23 34
	Palanpur	d	14 20	16 53	..
	Abu Road	.. a	16 9	19 46	..
	Erinpura Road	.. d	19 15	0 26	..
	Beawar	.. a	1 26	9 54	13 18
	Ajmere	.. a	3 16	12 21	16 39
Holkar & Scindia Ry.	Khundwa, G. I. P. Ry.	.. a	10 2	16 55	..
	Do. R. M. Ry.	d	10 30	17 25	1 50
	Mhow	a	16 32	0 23	9 45
	Mhow	d	17 0	0 53	10 15
	Indore	a	17 44	1 45	11 8
	Indore	d	18 0	2 21	11 33
	Ujjain	.. a	21 30	8 5	15 0
	Rutlam	.. d	23 55	9 56	..
	Neemuch	.. d	6 35	18 50	..
	Ajmere	.. a	18 50	7 20	..
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.	Ajmere	.. d	3 53	13 20	17 21
	Sambha	.. d	..	15 15	18 40
	Jeypore	.. d	8 52	20 35	1 54
	Bandikui	.. a	11 46	0 52	7 45
	Bandikui	.. d	12 8	2 0	11 12
	Muthra	.. d	..	5 55	16 45
	Agra Fort, R. M. R.	a	17 5	9 25	20 33
	Do. E. I. R.	d	17 55	..	..
	Bandikui	.. d	12 26	1 21	19 30
	Ulwar	.. d	14 31	4 9	23 0
	Gurgaon	.. d	18 47	10 15	6 24
	Delhi, R. M. Ry...	a	19 40	11 35	8 9
S. P. & D. Ry.	Delhi, S. P. and D. Railway	.. d	21 0	12 7	...
	Saharanpur	.. d	3 10	18 54	...
	Umballa Cant.	.. d	5 50	21 40	...
	Lahore	.. a	17 0	8 30	...

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmere, 15th March, 1882.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

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BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c. ...	6 for 32	SILK and Wool, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness ...	6 for 56
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs ...	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel ...	6 for 52
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FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30		

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Thin Tweed Coats and Trousers, Double or Single Breasted ...	Rs. 16 to 20
Scotch Tweed do. do.	„ 25 to 30
Fine West Tweeds, Warranted to fit...	„ 33 to 37
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CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
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FOR
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CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA
OF
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ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
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Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL.....	„	2,000,000
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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1865........	£1,192,476 7 11	1875........	£3,258,437 10 9
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
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Age.	30	35	40	45
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A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.

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Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

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Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

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(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE.)

CAPITAL FCS. 8,500,000.

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AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

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THE MUNICIPALITIES. RAJAHS.
NUMEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
PRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

HIGH COURT.—March 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs' claim is for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiffs, or any person occupying the plaintiffs' premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs also claim Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. The Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mr. John Greenwood, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was the agent in Bombay of the Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, and held a power of attorney. The local business of the Bank came under his management in November, 1865, when he was employed under Messrs. Remington and Co., who were the agents. In December, 1865, the agency was transferred to Mr. E. Hewett. In January, 1877, witness was appointed the agent. From 1869 to January, 1877, witness had nothing to do with the Bank except as an auditor. The Grant Buildings were in June, 1865, mortgaged by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee to the Land Mortgage Bank, which in October, 1868, became the owners thereof. In 1868 there was a time of great commercial depression in Bombay. The Bank entered into possession of the Grant Buildings as equitable mortgagees a year before the execution of the conveyance. The Hydraulic Press Company was working at the south-east of the buildings. Witness had examined the books of the Press Company, and found they began working in May, 1868. The Press was not at work during the first year or two that witness arrived in Bombay in October, 1865. The building of the Press Company covered about the same area as the building of the mill, but was a lower building. Witness had examined the books of the Press Company with the view of ascertaining the amount of work done by them, and had prepared a tabular statement thereof. It was extracted by witness from the Colaba Company's books and compared afterwards with the books of the Hydraulic Company, and the figures agreed with a few exceptions. The Hydraulic Company were the lessees of the Colaba Company. The Hydraulic Press has six presses, and the Scott Press has seven presses. The Hydraulic Company had another press in Marine-street in the Fort. They leased the land at Colaba on the 5th April, 1836. In the minute books of the company there is no complete record of the number of bales pressed each month. The records for a great many months appeared, but not for every month When they did appear, they agreed with witness's statement. The Scott press is partly hydraulic. Witness was managing the Grant Buildings from May to December, 1868, during which time he heard no complaint from the tenants of a nuisance from the Hydraulic Press, which was at work at that time. The greater part of the eastern block was at that time inhabited as well as the western block. Witness had ascertained from records that from 1868 to 1874 there was no complaint of a nuisance from the Hydraulic Press to the tenants of Grant Buildings. October, 1873, was the last month up to which the Hydraulic Press were pressing bales. From March, 1874, to January, 1878, the eastern block of Grant Buildings was entirely closed. The eastern block is divided to four divisions, 1 to 4, from east to west; and the western block is divided into four divisions 5 to 8, also from east to west. In the year 1878, witness received complaints from the custodian of the Buildings, and afterwards from the tenants, about the nuisance caused by the mill. Witness received the first complaint in August, 1878, from Mr. Muirhead, the custodian, who lived in a room in the western block rent-free. He collected the rents, showed intending tenants over the rooms (to the Judge) and had charge of the keys of the rooms. He used to superintend the buildings; and the tenants were referred to him. (To Mr. Pigot) He used to attend to his work during the day. The rooms were separate tenements, which were occupied like separate houses. Mr. Flower is engaged as the house agent of Grant Buildings.

To Mr. Pigot.—Witness wrote to the directors of the Bank on the 24th December, 1877, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the mill, saying it was much reduced by the windows of the mills being kept closed, and that he had instructed Mr. Muirhead to get tenants to write complaints, if any, about the extent of the nuisance. It was in consequence of these instructions that Mr. Muirhead collected complaints.

To Mr. Inverarity.—Mr. Muirhead kept the keys of all the rooms that were empty. It was part of his duty to report to witness any thing that affected the letting value of the buildings.

Mr. Pigot objected to the admission of Mr. Muirhead's letters regarding the nuisance. He was instructed to get up evidence regarding a future case; and evidence of this sort was full of danger. Mr. Greenwood probably acted conscientiously in issuing instructions to Mr. Muirhead, but the latter's statements were evidently statements made in the interst of his masters, the Land Mortgage Bank. Unless his Lordship held that it was part of Mr. Muirhead's ordinary duty to get up complaints for the purpose of founding a case for future use, the letter Mr. Pigot submitted was inadmissible.

Mr. Inverarity argued that Mr. Muirhead was in charge of the buildings, and showed intending tenants over the rooms, and any complaints he heard from them regarding the nuisance from the mill, it was surely his duty to report to the agent.

His Lordship held that Mr. Muirhead's statement was admissible to the extent that people complained and objected to rent certain rooms of the buildings on account of the noise and smoke.

Examination continued.—Witness communicated with the head office in London after receiving Mr. Muirhead's statement, and consulted Mr. Lynch, the Bank's solicitor, under whose advice he took steps to procure evidence as to the existence of the nuisance. In December, 1878, instructions were sent to counsel to draw up a plaint. The Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company went into liquidation by a resolution passed on the 26th December, 1878, and confirmed on the 11th January, 1879. The mill ceased working about the end of December, 1878. It was in consequence of counsel's advice that no plaint was filed at that time. The liquidators were Mr. J. Gordon and Mr. DeMonte, Mr. Ahmedbhoy's manager, who is now the manager of the mill. Witness put advertisements in the local newspapers warning intending purchasers that the Bank was to take proceedings for the nuisance caused by the mill. The advertisements were repeated many times, whenever a notice appeared that the mill was to be sold. In December, 1879, the mill was about to be put up to sale by public auction. Witness sent a letter of warning to the liquidators on the 3rd December, 1879. A reply was received from Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. The sale of the mill was held on the 6th December, 1879, which witness attended with his solicitor, Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin. Mr. Lynch read out a notice to intending purchases. A Gujaratee translation was read out by witness's clerk. (An entry from Mr. Lynch's diary was put in.) No sale was affected on that date. Witness instructed his solicitor to write a notice to Morarbhoy Vizbhoocundas who, it was stated, had purchased the mill subsequently. The sale was not confirmed by the High Court. In June, 1880, witness having heard that Goculdas Madhowjee was intending to purchase the mill, caused his solicitors to write a notice to him. (This as well as other notices were put in.) The property was again put up to sale on the 25th August, 1880, when Mr. Tobin read out the warning notice to intending purchasers. Mr. Ahmedbhoy was present so as to hear what was read out. Kissonran Ramanand, the second defendant, and Mr. De Monte were also present. At the sale, a tenant of Grant Buildings. (Mr. L. A. Watkins) stood up and made a speech. The mill was sold to the highest bidder, the second defendant.

The sale came for confirmation before the court; objection was taken; but the sale was confirmed. The second defendant bought the property for Rs. 3,61 000. The mill commenced working again about the end of 1880. On the 26th January, 1881, witness told his solicitors to write to the two defendants and Mr. De Monte. Witness thought the mill was working every day. On the 31st January, 1881, instructions were sent out for drawing up a plaint, and the suit was filed on the 5th February, 1881. At the time of the filing of the suit, four or five rooms were vacant in the east block and one or two in the west block. During 1881, thirty-seven tenants left the eastern block, eleven of them giving their reason for leaving that is that they were driven away by the nuisance caused by the mill.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

AN ARREST FOR NON-SATISFACTION OF A DECREE.

DHUNBAI *vs.* GOOROO MAHIMSAGAR VENAYESAGAR.

Sometime ago a decree was passed against the defendant in this suit for Rs. 3,380 and costs. The defendant, who is already in jail for non-payment of his attorneys' costs, was brought before his Lordship in Chambers, under a warrant of arrest for not satisfying the decree passed in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant, having shown no cause against his arrest, his Lordship directed that he should be taken to jail.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW FLEMING, THE COLABA, THE NEW ALEXANDRIA, AND THE NURSEY MILL COMPANIES.

Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardeshir and Hormusjee, on behalf of the official liquidators of the above companies, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, M. R. De Quadros, and H. B. Cormack, applied in Chambers for an order that the first two liquidators should continue to be the official liquidators of the mills during the absence from Bombay of the other liquidator, Mr. Cormack.

His Lordship made the order applied for.

LANGUAGE EXAMINATIONS.

Bombay Castle, 21st March, 1882.

Amended rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the junior members of the Bombay Civil Service, which have been substituted for those notified under date the 17th July, 1868, are published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*. These rules will come into force from 1st July 1882.

The rules published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd July, 1868, Part I., pages 682-3, are cancelled.

The standards of examinations and donations to be given to successful candidates are fixed as follows:—

Higher Standard.—Arabic, Rs. 800; Sanskrit, Rs. 800; Persian, Rs. 500.

High Proficiency.—Marathi, Rs. 1,000; Gujarathi, Rs. 1,000; Kanarese, Rs. 1,000; Sindhi, Rs. 1,000; Persian, Rs. 2,000; Arabic, Rs. 2,000; Sanskrit, Rs. 2,000. With certificate from the presiding examiners.

Degree of Honour.—Marathi, Rs. 2,000; Gujarathi, Rs. 2,000; Kanarese, Rs. 2,000; Persian, Rs. 4,000; Arabic, Rs. 5,000; Sanskrit, Rs. 5,000. With diploma from the Government of India.

No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the *same* language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any language without first undergoing any inferior test.

No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination, but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

No civil servant will be allowed any pecuniary reward for passing the Higher Standard, High Proficiency or Honour Examinations, after the expiration of five, ten, and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil servants may permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must under any circumstances be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of the Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such applications would involve inconvenience to the public service. Civil servants who pass the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified will be entitled, however, to the usual certificate or diploma declaring the successful result of the examination.

Civil Servants who may have passed examinations under any former rule shall not be eligible to compete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

Civil servants who are natives of India and who have entered the service either by competition in England or by appointment under the Statutory Rules, shall not receive the donations prescribed in these rules when such native civilians pass in the vernacular of the district in which they were born or educated, Government determining in each case what languages come within this definition. Probationers under the Statutory Rules shall not be allowed to appear at these examinations.

Examinations will be held quarterly, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year at Bombay. Should the 1st of January fall on a Monday, the examination will be held on the following day. Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply to Government for leave to do so at least three months before the date of examination.

THE WORTH OF A PINCH OF SALT.

Apropos of some remarks that have been made about the poverty of the Indian people in connection with the reduction of the salt duty, the *Indian Witness* of Saturday last has an article which deserves notice. Its importance lies in the fact that it states what the writer knows of his own personal knowledge, and it is really surprising how few people there are who can give us valuable evidence of this kind as to the condition of the very poor in the Indian mofussil. Major Baring hesitatingly estimated the average income of the people of India at about Rs. 27 per annum. This seems a very low average, but the editor of the *Witness* believes it is much too high. We need not trouble ourselves much about a correct average. In weighing the importance of the cheapening of salt, we have to consider the multitudes who are under the average.

"Some years ago," says the *Witness* "we made careful inquiries in a thriving village in Rohilchund, living in the village itself for some time, and the conclusion we reached was that the average monthly income of the non-cultivators was less than a rupee for each person. In some families it did not exceed eight annas. In other more remote villages the state of the case is often worse than this. The people barely manage to live, and the struggle is not for comfort or competency, but for life. Even in the towns and cities families of from five to eight persons can be found living on an income of four rupees a month."

This, be it observed, was a "thriving" village. It seems almost incredible that people so extremely poor can live at all. Here is what the *Witness* says as to how they manage it:—

"In the country the women gather various kinds of 'greens' from the fields, which they add to the scanty store of rice or meal which they are able to buy, and this with a chilly or two make's up the bill-of-fare. But in many families the frugal repast is rarely sufficient to satisfy fully the appetite of the children, and the rule is to divide the food in equal portions, and teach all to be content with less than a full meal. There are millions of people in India who rarely eat to satiety, and very many of these people are painfully familiar with hunger. During a year of scarcity, a lady of our acquaintance added one rupee to the salary of one of her servants, and when a few weeks later she noticed a clearly perceptible change in the man's shrunken cheeks; she remarked that she had never till then understood how poor the people around her really were."

Will these people feel the reduction in the price of salt? Comfortable folks on Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards say, no. Here is what the editor of the *Witness* says:—

"We were once preaching in the bazaar of Sambhal when a poor man, half-clad and shivering in the keen air of a winter evening, squatted down near by, and began to bargain for an evening meal. He wished to buy rice, salt, and two chillies. If he took the two condiments, he could not get more than half enough rice for a full meal, and it was extremely pitiful to see the poor wretch trying to adjust the account in such a way as to be able to get a little grain of salt with his rice and chillies. Just at that moment this poor crouching peasant was having his evening meal taxed by the powerful Government under which he lived, and we were certainly under the impression that *he felt it*."

Do the millions who, like this man, find it a matter requiring delicate adjustment to get as much rice as will keep them alive, and yet add a grain of salt to it, feel the salt tax? They probably do not know that there is a salt tax? Their murmurings do not reach the ears of the powers that rule over them; *they* cannot memorialise the Viceroy, or pass resolutions at eloquent public meetings. But fortunately the Government, though it can but dimly realise their condition, has a care for these poor millions to whom a grain of salt is almost a luxury, and if it does not receive their blessings, because it is too true that they can trace neither sufferings nor benefits to their source, it certainly deserves them. "The safest possible legislation," as the *Witness* says, "is that which is disinterestedly done in the poor man's interest."—*Statesman.*

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Volunteers.—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles are unfortunate in losing the presence of both their regular staff officers this hot weather. Colonel G. Fergus Graham, the Commandant of the Corps, proceeds home on leave, whilst their adjutant Major H. M. Hutchison is ordered to join the battalion of his own regiment, the West Yorkshire now stationed at Nowshera.—*Pioneer's Calcutta Correspondent.*

Robbery.—A daring robbery was committed on Saturday night, at No. 5, Chowringhee Road, at the residence of Miss Beaudet (of Herr Bandmann's dramatic company) of a gold enamelled watch and chain and a quantity of rings and jewellery, valued at over Rs. 3,000. The articles were missed on Sunday morning, and the police were immediately communicated with. There is no clue to the missing property up to the present time.—*Englishman.*

The Hooghly Bridge.—We learn that, at a recent meeting of the East Indian Railway Agency, the appointment of an Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem has been sanctioned for the Hooghly Bridge works, in addition to the services of an assistant engineer, who, with a small office establishment, has already been employed in connection with the surveying and site-clearing operations. It appears probable that a Resident Engineer of the railway is to be promoted to the said post.—*Indian Daly News.*

The s.s. Quangtung.—Local news is not very interesting; the hot weather has set in and punkhas are in full swing on every side. The Indian Government steamer Quangtung, carrying four small guns, has arrived in the Hooghly from Port Blair, where she has been relieved temporarily by the T. G. steamer Celerity. The Quangtung has been stationed for a considerable length of time in the Andaman Islands, where she remains at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner. Frequent cruises have been made in her to the Car Nicobar, Nicobar and North Andaman Islands, during the past eighteen months. The Quangtung is commanded by Mr. W. M. Edwards of the Indian Marine. She will remain in Calcutta for about three weeks, docking and undergoing a few necessary repairs previous to her return to Port Blair.—*Pioneer's Calcutta Correspondent.*

Ecclesiastical Appointments.—Several changes are about to place amongst ecclesiastical dignitaries at Calcutta. On the 29th instant, the Rev. H. C. Spring, B. A., Chaplain of St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, will leave the Presidency for Cawnpore. He will leave the Presidency for Cawnpore He will be succeeded at Kidderpore by the Rev. T. J. Rawson, M. A., at present second Chaplain of St. John's Church (the old Cathedral). On the departure of the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, who leaves India for good a couple of months hence, the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M. A. (at present senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral), will be appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta. The Archdeacon elect will, however, continue to act as senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral after his appointment as Archdeacon, and will be relieved of the duty of paying visitation tours, such as Archdeacon Baly has had often to perform. The Rev. B. T. Atlay entered the Ecclesiastical Department in 1857, and is one of the senior Chaplains on the Bengal List.—*Pioneer.*

Robbery at Darjeeling.—A very daring burglary was perpetrated on the Lebong garden of the Land Mortgage Bank last Saturday night. A small end room on the ground floor of the manager's house is used as an office. The room is entered from the outside of the bungalow by a half-glazed door, and opposite this is the writing table with three drawers underneath it. The door is secured by a bolt on the inside. It appears that some time on Saturday night a pane of glass in the door was quietly broken, sufficiently to admit hand and arm being passed inside, so as to slip the bolt back. The way being then free, the thief or thieves proceeded to force open one of the table drawers with a *kookerie*, or some similar instrument. The drawer contained a considerable amount of money in G. C. Notes, about Rs. 80 in silver, a silver watch, &c. Three G. C. Notes for Rs. 100 each, as well as the loose silver, were abstracted, though, strange to say, six other of a like value were left untouched. The thief or thieves had evidently thoroughly reconnoitered before commencing work, and must have been well posted up by some servant or other person having access to the room in question, as the burglars seem to have gone at once to work on the right hand drawer, which was the only one of the three in which anything of the value was habitually kept. The left and centre drawers had not been in the least tampered with, thus conclusively showing that the house must have been carefully watched beforehand, and affording a reasonable suspicion that the burglary was what the London police would term a "put up" one. The numbers of the notes are, fortunately, known, and the police have promptly communicated with all the treasuries and banks in the country.

Since the above was written, a Bhootea, who was in Mr. Harrison's employment as a bearer until a few days previous to the burglary, tendered one of the stolen notes to a Kaya in the Darjeeling bazaar. The man was at once handed over to the police, and gave up the other two notes.—*Darjeeling News*, March 18.

MADRAS.

Serious Accident to a Mining Engineer.—A mining engineer was lately brought to the Eye Infirmary from Kolar in consequence of an accident. He was engaged in blasting rocks in connection with gold-mining. An East Indian lad was charge man, and the engineer, learning that a charge had been removed, commenced working with a crowbar, when an explosion took place. It is now ascertained that the engineer has lost the use of one of his eyes. The lad was tried by the magistrate at Kolar, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Mail.*

The late Major H. Porteous.—We regret to announce the death, at Kamptee, on Sunday the 19th instant, of Major Henry Porteous, Wing Officer of the 23rd Native Infantry. The deceased officer entered the Madras Army in 1853, and joined the Staff Corps in 1855. He was employed in suppressing the Khond outbreak in Boad in 1852, and in Orissa in 1853. Major Porteous was a son of the late Dr. Porteous, of the Madras Army, a well known local practitioner in his day. By a curious coincidence, the Madras Army lost three officers on Sunday last, Colonel T. Dyer in Madras, Major H. Prior at Vellore, and Major H. Porteous at Kamptee.—*Madras Mail.*

Volunteer Rifle Shooting.—It has been stated that Sergeant Davies, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has proved himself to be the best Volunteer shot for 1882 in the Madras Presidency, but we are in a position to state that Sergeant Davies has been beaten by Lieutenant C. Leonard by 17 points in the aggregate, as may be seen from the following scores:—

yds.	200	300	500	600	700	800	Tl.
Lieutenant Leonard...	25	30	37	38	38	36	204
Sergeant Davies... ...	34	34	33	30	36	20	187

Sergeant Davies, however, wins the Presidency Medal, which is open to Non-commissioned officers and Volunteers only.—*Bangalore Post.*

The Funeral of the late Colonel T. Dyer.—The funeral of the late Colonel Dyer, Deputy Adjutant General, took place at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The cortege took the Mount Road route to the St. Mary's Cemetery, and at half-past 4 o'clock the police formed up before Government House. The Essex Regiment arrived a little after 5 o'clock, and drew up in review order opposite Messrs. Franck and Co.'s premises. The remains of the deceased officer were borne from Tulloch's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, on a limber, drawn by six horses from the Field Battery at St. Thomas' Mount. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, and on it were placed immortelles. The cortege arrived and halted opposite Messrs. P. Orr and Sons at a quarter to 6 o'clock when the Essex Regiment presented arms. The regiment then reversed arms, and wheeled round to quarter sections, the band forming up behind. Meanwhile a large number of officers who had assembled formed themselves in procession behind the limber. Immediately behind was the deceased officer's charger led by Sergeant Major Hartley and Quarter-master Sergeant P. Macfarlane, and on each side were stationed the men told off to carry the coffin. The procession then started, the band playing Chopin's funeral march (the one that was played at the funeral of the Prince Imperial). A number of empty carriages belonging to H. E. the Governor, the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, and other representatives of Madras Society brought up the rear of the procession.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Sir Robert Egerton.—The farewell entertainment to Sir Robert Egerton at Lahore, will, we understand, take the form of a conversazione with music, at the Montgomery Hall, on the 30th instant. Sir Robert Egerton has invited the leading officials and Durbaris of the Lahore Umritsur and Jullundur Divisions to a conversazione at Government House on the 31st March to meet Sir Charles Aitchison; and the entertainment on the 30th will only be attended by Sir Roberts's private friends.—*Pioneer.*

Pony Racing at Allahabad.—The race-course yesterday (Tuesday) morning presented quite an animated appearance; a considerable number of the residents in the station having assembled to witness the decision of a couple of matches between local ponies. The first match was between Mr. Baker's Zoedone and Mr. Goad's Fair Nell over the half-mile course. Fair Nell got away first and was never caught, winning easily by three lengths. The second event was a match between Dr G. Hall's Stockings and Mr. Potre's Quilp, owners up, once round the course. The result of this race was a surprise to most people, as it was supposed that Stockings would have no great difficulty in pulling it off. Quilp, however, went away first and won with ease. A scurry was afterwards got up for all the four ponies and was won by Fair Nell. Chota-hazri was provided, in a shamiana near the course, for the spectators, amonst whom were a large number of ladies.—*Pioneer.*

THE MEDICAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

We are able to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement which appears in a contemporary to the effect that "the Indian and British Medical Departments will be amalgamated in April." No medical amalgamation scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, and it is highly improbable that a plan so offered to the best interests of the Indian Army will ever meet with Lord Hartington's approval. The administration of the Army Medical Department in recent years has not been so successful as to tempt any other branch of the service to seek a voluntary union with it, and the present Secretary of State for India may be trusted to resist any pressure which may be brought to bear upon him by the War Office and the treasury with the object of forcing the amalgamation. Obviously it is far from desirable to have two rival services working side by side in India, and bidding against each other for candidates from the schools; but, in view of the special acquirements which the Medical Officer in India must possess, it is essential that he should be induced to devote the best part of his life to their attainment, and that he should not be tempted to look beyond India for his promotion and advancement. We believe Lord Hartington is fully alive to the economical and other advantages of unification, and that he perceives the only way to secure them without loss of efficiency, is to allow all medical duties in India to be performed by the Indian Medical Service. But we fear this is a common-sense reform which at present is quite outside the region of practical politics, inasmuch as it would involve the loss of a considerable amount of War Office patronage.—*Home News*, March 3.

NAPOLEON III. AND M. THIERS ON A CHANNEL TUNNEL.

People who are unable at present to make up their minds about the *pros* and *cons* of the Channel Tunnel may assuredly be excused, for the question as to whether England shall be converted into a peninsula is one which opens up a number of prospects, all of which ought to be fairly faced before a clear opinion can be arrived at. It had been generally assumed that the chief objection to the tunnel lay in the facilities which it might possibly afford for a foreign invasion, and this view, supported by so distinguished authority, as Sir Garnet Wolseley, would naturally carry weight to many minds. But there is a French side also to the military question, and it may be worth while recalling that Napoleon III. and M. Theirs both thought that France had a great deal more to fear on this head than England. The tunnel scheme was exhaustively discussed at the Tuileries one evening in the winter of 1869-70. The Empress Eugénie had just returned from the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and, having descanted with enthusiasm on this great engineering work, Her Majesty led the conversation on to the subject of engineering triumphs in general, whence arose the question as to whether England and France would ever be joined by a tunnel or several tunnels? Among those who took part in the conversation were M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who had formerly been Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marshal Vaillant, Minister of the Emperor's Household, one of the most eminent of French Engineer officers; General Frossard, the Prince Imperial's tutor; and M. Conti, the Emperor's Secretary. The social consequences of the tunnel were first touched upon, and it was agreed that the number of English visitors to Paris would be enormously increased, whereas it was doubtful whether there would be any corresponding augmentation of French passengers to London. Frenchmen travel for pleasure, and London is not a city of pleasure. Its Sundays are dreary, its fogs repellent, and it requires some knowledge of the place to pass one's time pleasantly there even on week days. Then London shops offer few attractions to French ladies, whereas the reputation of Parisian dressmakers, milliners, glovers, and bootmakers is so great that if the disagreeable Channel passage were suppressed, Paris would become in time the great shopping suburb of London—a place to which thousands would flock every Saturday favoured by cheap excursion tickets. When these views had been put forth, half in jest, Marshal Vaillant suddenly remarked, "The tunnel would convert England into a Continental Power, and that would make a great difference in European politics." "I have just been thinking of that," said the Emperor, who had hardly spoken till then. "The English will hesitate long about allowing a tunnel to be built, for fear lest we should invade them, but if a first tunnel be made and succeeds, a second and a third will quickly be constructed, and then the English alliance would bring us at once new possibilities and some new dangers. If we went to war, having the English for our allies, they would send their troops over through the tunnels, and we might have a large army on our shores in a few hours; but if the British Government subsequently disagreed with us as to the conduct of the war or the time for concluding peace, what would our position be then?" General Frossard remarked that before intrusting her troops to the tunnels England would probably stipulate that the French ends of them should be confided wholly to her charge in order that the retreat of her soldiers should be amply secured. "No doubt she would," answered the Emperor, "and under certain circumstances we might deem the English alliance worth obtaining at any price; but in that case England would have the absolute control of any war we undertook with her."

After this, the conversation took a semi-serious turn, M. Drouyn de Lhuys debating with M. Conti as to the probabilities of England being drawn by the tunnel or tunnels into more active and frequent interference with Continental politics. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who knew England well, doubted whether British policy would be much changed; though he admitted that any suspicion of warlike designs on the part of France might lead to panics, under the influence of which England would greatly increase her military effective. "But," he added, "we should soon feel it necessary to shape our own policy so as to give our neighbour no alarm. Les deux pays deviendraient absolument solidaires. There would be so many commercial interests connecting us that both nations would view with horror any danger of a breach; besides, as we should have the certainty of England's support in any war that was forced upon us, our security would be much greater: there would be less disposition on the part of any foreign Power to attack us, and the peace of Europe would be firmly guaranteed." M. Conti, being a Corsican, and knowing, possibly, little about England, took quite a different view of the case. His imagination was fired at the idea that if a tunnel were constructed between France and England a second would speedily be made between England and Belgium. "If engineering difficulties can be overcome and the tunnel becomes merely a question of pounds sterling, England will not hesitate. She will find that her interests demand that she should have a footing in Belgium; then Belgium will become a British province." The Emperor probably thought that the discussion had gone far enough, for he closed it good-humouredly by remarking that the tunnel was not built yet, and was not likely to be built during the lifetime of any person there present. Nevertheless, a few days afterwards he asked M. Clement Duvernois, editor of the *Ordre* and a member of the Corps Legislatif, to draw up a memoir on the political possibilities involved in the creation of a Channel tunnel. M. Duvernois had assisted His Majesty in the compilation of the "Life of Cæsar" and in the preparation of various political pamphlets issued anonymously. He was a sprightly, ingenious writer, very quick at seeing all the points of a question, and the Emperor placed some reliance on his judgment. M. Duvernois never found time to write the memoir, for the many important events of the year 1870 engrossed all his attention and energies; but in the course of a conversation which he had with Napoleon III., at the time of the *Plebiscite*, the Channel was alluded to, and the Emperor said:—"It is quite impossible to forecast what would be the consequences of such a work; they might be immense, but if I had it in my power to make the tunnel I should not hesitate about doing it, for I think the results would be eventually beneficial to both countries."

Mr. Thiers was by no means so sanguine. To begin with, he did not believe in the feasibility of the scheme. In his younger days he had predicted that railways would never succeed in France, and in his old age there remained so much of *bourgeois* scepticism in his nature, that he took a mocking view of all projects of a marvellous character. However, one day at Versailles, while he was President of the Republic, the Channel Tunnel was spoken of by some Deputies who were breakfasting with him, and M. Teisserenc de Bort, who was Minister of Public Works, asked him whether he thought France would derive much advantage from such a work. M. Thiers rose from his seat and began to pace up and down the room, talking rapidly and with much gesticulation, as was his custom when his mind was reflecting intently. "Supposing the tunnel had existed in 1870," he said, "do you know what would have happened? England would not have moved a soldier to help us; but at the turning point of the war she would have stepped in and claimed Calais as her price either for assisting us or the Germans. Somehow she would have got Calais. When a Channel Tunnel is built England will want a French Gibraltar. Her people will be unanimous on that point. They will wait for their opportunity patiently, as they always do when the interests of their country are seriously involved; and at the right time they will swoop down on their prey with all their might. The strength of England is her insular position; she knows it, and from the day when she gets connected with the Continent—if such a thing should ever happen—she will feel no safety until she has both ends of the tunnel in her keeping." One of the Deputies, doubting whether M. Thiers was speaking his sober thoughts or merely emitting one of those paradoxes by which he delighted to evince his far-sightedness, observed that England would hardly think it worth while to incur the permanent hostility of France by seizing upon one of her towns at a moment when she lay prostrate. "Soon or late, the whole of France would rise to revenge the affront," said this Deputy, "and meantime the possession of Calais would be like holding a hornet's nest." "Has the whole of Spain risen to retake Gibraltar?" asked M. Thiers, with a shrug. "We should have to do like the Spaniards, and submit to what was irremediable. As to hornets' nests, Germany has just taken Strasburg and Metz from us; we must think of that, and think, too, of our unfortunate political divisions and revolutions, which throw us into periodical fits during which we are helpless. Let another Commune come, and who knows what disgrace may befall us? We may be sure of this much, that if we allow England to acquire a strong interest in the possession of one of our towns, we shall have to mend our manners entirely in order to baulk her ambition. If she once got settled on our shores, centuries might pass before we could drive her out." Notwithstanding that in the above alarmist words M. Thiers seemed to express an emphatic aversion from the Channel Tunnel scheme, he appears to have offered no opposition to it in an official capacity. Being of variable mood, he may have reconsidered his opinions, or have thought that it was useless to take up a firm stand against a project which looked then only like an engineer's dream. But, in any case, M. Thiers's ideas and those of Napoleon III. about the tunnel may deserve to be put on record as showing that sinister prognostications have been made about this enterprise from the French military point of view as well as the English. The opinions of the two eminent French rulers, whether considered in a serious light or regarded as baseless fancies, may contribute something towards that array of facts and speculations upon which the English public will have to form their judgment about a scheme which has now certainly emerged from the phase of dreaming.—*The Times.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Prince of Wales presided at the anniversary dinner of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers on March 1st, when in answer to the toast "The Health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the regiment, and the members of the Royal Family." His Royal Highness said:—My Lords and Gentlemen and Brother Volunteers—For the kind manner in which the Duke of Manchester has proposed this toast, and for the cordial welcome given to it by you, gentlemen and brother Volunteers, allow me to return you my most sincere thanks. I can assure you that it affords me great satisfaction to preside here to-night on what I may call the 22d anniversary of the existence of this regiment. (Cheers.) The 21st anniversary of the Rifle Volunteers was celebrated last year, and it will, I am sure, not be forgotten through the length and breadth of the land that the Queen reviewed the English Volunteers in Windsor Park in the summer and the Scotch Volunteers afterwards at Edinburgh. (Cheers.) I remember, gentlemen, as though it were only yesterday, when I was an undergraduate at the University of Oxford in 1859 the commencement of the Volunteer movement. I remember the interest which all the townspeople of Oxford took in that movement, and also the interest it excited among the undergraduates. I confess I thought at that time, and many others shared my opinion, that to a certain extent the commencement of that movement was an inclination on the part of the citizens of our country to play at soldiers. Many thought that the movement would not last. However, I am glad to find, as you all will have been equally glad to find, that we were entirely mistaken in that opinion. (Cheers.) Twenty-two years ago, when, I may say, the movement had begun to ripen, I am not wrong, I think, in stating that the number of Volunteers was very nearly 100,000 men. (Hear, hear.) The force has since gone through certain vicissitudes, but I think I may say that at the present moment it never was in a more flourishing condition (cheeers), and it now numbers not far short of 200,000 men. (Cheers.) Most sincerely do I hope that the occasion may not arise when their services might be required for the defence of their country, but I feel convinced that, should that occasion ever arise, the Rifle Volunteers of the United Kingdom will go to the front and stand to their guns in every sense of the word. (Cheers.) One great inducement to join the force has been, I think, the Wimbledon camp and rifle shooting, and I feel convinced that in no country are there better rifle shots than in this, and few better than in the Volunteer force. No doubt a great stimulus has been given to that force by their being called on to take part in manœuvres, reviews, and sham fights, and of late years from their being frequently brigaded with regular troops. (Hear, hear.) I am sure there is nothing they like better, and I am sure that for the Regular Army, as well as for the Militia, it is most desirable this should continue.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* states:—During his stay here, General Skobeleff saw an old friend connected with the Press, to whom he said he was not the least anxious as to his prospects, although he expected to be dismissed from the military service. As to caring to become the leader of the insurgents, that, the General said, was quite absurd, since he considers that no war is worth waging unless a General is authorised to risk 25,000 soldiers in a battle. He further declared that Europe underrates the Slavophile and national parties in Russia which are very powerful and dispose of great means. Foremost, however, stands the Emperor. What he desires will always happen in Russia. General Skobeleff withdraws nothing he has said, but declares that some of the remarks ascribed to him he never uttered. They were incorrectly interpreted. The rumour of his arrival spread abroad rapidly, and numerous Slav students were present at the Northern terminus when he left at 11 o'clock at night.

The *Times'* St. Petersburg Correspondent telegraphed on February 25:—It is stated here that the Emperor at Gatchina is extremely upset and annoyed at the effects of the last speech of General Skobeleff, and has called upon him to return and report himself at once at the Palace. At the same time, General Ignatieff has been to Gatchina on the subject, but what took place is not yet known. In any case, it is asserted that the Court party has during the last few weeks become strongly inimical to Count Ignatieff. A few days ago the editors of the *Golos*, the *Strana* and the *Herald* were called before the Chief of the Press Censorship, Prince Viazemsky, and requested to write in such a way as not to get General Skobeleff into too much trouble. In fact, they were to smooth matters as much as possible for the returning General. The three papers mentioned are those that have opposed the Pansiavic warcry and the anti-European enthusiasm of General Skobeleff. Independently of this, one of the editors was asked not to reprint the accounts from the foreign Press of the deep impression made by General Skobeleff's oratory on the German Emperor. The editor in question, however, has published the account notwithstanding. All this is, of course, an undoubted indication of the influence at the back of General Skobeleff. Yesterday at a military inspection at Gatchina, General Werder, the German Attache, was specially invited by the Emperor as the only foreign officer present, and as a mark of special favour. General Skobeleff has been requested to avoid Berlin on his way back.

QUARANTINE AT SUEZ.

On February 27th, Earl Granville received at the Foreign Office a large and influential deputation, representing the principal steamship companies trading to and from the East, to lay before him the grievances under which British shipping suffered by reason of quarantine orders issued by the Sanitary Authority in Port Said, which caused a delay of from five to fifteen days to each vessel arriving from India, whereby much inconvenience was caused to passengers, and loss to owners on freights. The deputation prayed the Foreign Office to bring pressure to bear upon the Egyptian Government to get the obnoxious orders removed. They made the further important statement, that there had not been known a single ship coming from India that had any infectious disease on board, and therefore, the quarantine orders were only imposed for private gain and to vex and annoy British trade. Earl Granville, in reply, did not think he could give the deputation any satisfactory assurances as to what the Foreign Office would be able to accomplish, but whatever he did was strengthened by what had fallen from them on that occasion; and no effort on his part and that of his department would be wanting to try and remove a state of things which he admitted was intolerable.—*Globe.*

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ELECTION FOR MEATH.

In the House of Commons on February 28th,

The Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring that as Michael Davitt is a convicted felon who has not served out his sentence nor received a Queen's pardon, he is disqualified from sitting in Parliament, and that a new writ, therefore, be issued. In support of this motion he referred the House to the record of Davitt's conviction in 1870 for treason-felony and sentence, thereon of 15 years' penal servitude, and cited the precedents of O'Donovan Rossa in 1870 and of John Mitchel in 1875. He referred also to section 2 of the Forfeiture Act of 1870, in which it was categorically laid down that a person convicted of felony was incapable of sitting in Parliament.

Mr. Cowen, who commenced a warm eulogium on the character and public services of Mr. Davitt, by way of introduction to an address to the Crown praying for his release, was stopped by the Speaker, who informed him that such a question could not be raised as an amendment to the Attorney-General's motion. Upon this he gave notice that he would move his address as a substantive motion on the earliest possible moment.

The discussion was continued by Mr. C. Lewis, who urged that the question was one which ought to be decided by the Election Judge, and that the House, at any rate, should hold its hand until the time for petitioning had passed. Among other reasons, he pointed out that Mr. Egan had also been nominated, and that by precipitate action the House might prejudice his rights. In this he was supported by Mr. Warton; and Mr. Gray argued that as Davitt was disqualified Mr. Egan was the only candidate nominated, and as such he could not be withdrawn, and ought, therefore, to have been declared duly elected.

Sir W. Harcourt here interposed, pointing out that the precedents of O'Donovan Rossa and Mitchell were conclusive, and urging the House, therefore, not to lose time in reopening the question.

Sir J. Mowbray, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr. S. Hill regarded the precedents as decisive and supported the Government; while Mr. Healy, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Shaw supported delay, the latter pressing on the Government, until stopped by the Speaker, the wisdom of releasing Davitt, whom he earnestly desired to see in the House.

Mr. M'Carthy thereupon moved as an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the law applicable to the case, which was opposed by the Solicitor-General and Sir W. Harcourt as quite unnecessary, since the law and the precedents were well ascertained, and it was added that the objection now raised had been discussed and settled in 1870 and 1875.

Mr. Sexton, Mr. Callan, and Mr. P. Martin supported the amendment, and the latter, enlarging on the argument used originally by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gray, asserted that the returning officer had neglected his duty and was liable to an action for not declaring Mr. Egan duly elected.

Mr. M'Carthy's amendment was negatived by 242 to 29, and on a second division the Attorney General's resolution declaring Mr. Davitt disqualified was carried by 208 to 20.

The Attorney General then stated that with the view of giving Mr. Egan the opportunity of ascertaining his legal rights, if he wished, he would postpone for the present the issue of the new writ.

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on February 28th, the minutes of the colonial and foreign trades committee showed that attention had been called by Mr. Mowat to the recent judgment in the Liverpool County Court in the case of Mills v. D. W. Dixon and Company respecting the definition of the "port of Liverpool." Mr. Mowat stated that when, some time ago, his firm were asked to accept delivery of wheat shipped for "port of Liverpool" at Birkenhead, it was found that sales exquay there would not be made to the same advantage as ex quay Liverpool side. It was asked who ought in fairness to pay lighterage when goods shipped to "port of Liverpool" are put upon the quays at Birkenhead. The recent case declared it unnecessary for the shipowner to do more than place the goods on one of the quays of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Estate. The convenient delivery, therefore, depends upon the express terms of the contract, and it was thought very advisable by this committee to impress upon merchants to be precise in the terms of the bill of landing, and to state therein, at least, which side of the Mersey they desire their goods delivered at. The resolution of the General Brokers' Association in respect to the matter was read, but has already been made public. Mr. Alexander Brown was re-elected chairman, and Mr. W. D. Heyn appointed deputy chairman of this committee.

Mr. Brown, in moving the confirmation of the minutes, referred to the decision by the judge of the County Court in the case referred to, and said it must be taken as law, as no one had seen proper to appeal. It seemed to the committee that the only remedy merchants had against possible loss was to take care that their correspondents abroad should define with sufficient clearness in the bills of lading that the cargo was to be delivered on the Lancashire side of the river.

Mr. Heyne seconded the motion.

Mr. Mowat said the question was one that seriously affected merchants, and he thought it should be made as public as possible. Almost every contract to arrive was made "ex quay Liverpool," and it was generally understood to mean the Lancashire side, and the liberty now afforded to discharge in Birkenhead might cause considerable loss through lighterage. To a certain extent, however, they had the remedy in their own hands in arranging that their correspondents abroad should clearly state in the bill of lading that the consignment was to the "port of Liverpool, Lancashire side."

Mr. Coke, following up the remarks made, suggested that the chamber should take action to urge the Dock Board to establish a free lighterage system between Birkenhead and Liverpool.

The Chairman pointed out that such a suggestion rather exceeded the functions of the council at the moment, being an important matter of which notice should be given.

The resolution was then carried.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

A POSSIBLE REVOLUTION.

Last week M. Deprez succeeded in transmitting power by means of electricity through resistance representing fifty miles of ordinary telegraph wire. Hitherto it has been impossible to transmit six or eight horse power for ploughing or other heavy work more than two or three miles. This is but an illustration of the development of the new force. It enables us to conceive the possibility—to take only one illustration—of substituting a stout cable for all the waggons and steamers employed in carrying coals from the pits to the manufacturing centre where it is required for working machinery. But that is only a detail, and a comparatively small detail, of the change it foreshadows. Together with the discovery of the practicability of storing electrical energy to any extent, it opens up a vista of industrial revolution before which the boldest may well hold his breath. It renders possible the storage for future use of the fitful but tremendous forces of Nature which at present run to waste. The wind, the waterfall among the among the mountains, and the tide on the shore, by the simple agency of the dynamo machine and the storage battery, may in a few years compete with the steam-engine in its own field. Sir William Armstrong has long lit up his picture-gallery at Rothbury by the aid of a little mountain rivulet; and Godalming has shown that a town may be lighted by the river on which it stands. "A tenth part of the tidal energy in the valley of the Severn," says Professor Sylvanus Thomson, "would light every city and another cent would turn every loom, spindle, and axle in Great Britain." In Ireland and in Scotland, in Wales, and in some of the hilly districts in England, mountain torrents generate force which if stored and used would enable us to dispense with coal for all purposes except for heat; and even heat may yet be laid into our houses by wire as easily as light and force. If such a prospect is realized, the whole distribution of population in Great Britain and Ireland may be altered, and electricity may far outdo the exploits of the railway in "setting towns a-dancing" all over Britain.

The consequences of a revolution, which among other changes might restore to the south-west the supremacy which passed to the north-east under the influence of the steam-engine, would necessarily be so enormous that it is hardly worth while to allude to Bills for redistributing seats in Parliament as one of the minor changes which would follow in its wake. Neither need we dwell upon the indirect result of the production of a cheap and brilliant light upon the morals of our streets—although in Boston already they declare that one electric lamp is effective as five policemen. But there are two changes the new force is likely to produce which should be mentioned. By facilitating the distribution of force, it will tend to promote decentralization, and possibly may bring about a more equal distribution of wealth. Electricity, unlike steam, does not necessitate the concentration of capital. Steam blew up aristocracy, but plutocracy may be smitten by the thunderbolt. A steam-engine is only potent within the range of its shafting. A dynamo machine at the nearest millrace could work a loom in every cottage, or drive a plough on the holding of every peasant. But still more remarkable is likely to be its influence in the practical realization of one of the dreams modern Socialism. No practical man believes that there is any prospect of placing the existing means of production in the hands of the representatives of the whole community. Both the surface of the land and its mineral treasures have passed irrevocably into the hands of private owners. But what promise to be the motive forces of the future belong to no man. The tides, the cataracts, and the winds are the heritage of all. If they are to be utilized, the public spirit of the local communities, which every day shows more impatience with existing monopolies, may be relied upon to take prompt action to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of a few. The gas and water supply are all ready in the hands of the municipalities. Who can calculate the results which might follow if the local authorities were also placed in possession of a motive force destined to be the mainspring of our manufacturing industry?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMON SENSE IN LADIES' DRESS.

"Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?" was the pertinent question put by a fair and indignant correspondent to Mr. "Spectator," when, in the days of the good Queen Anne, he launched he arrows of his gentle and kindly satire against that monstrous aberration of fashion, the hoop petticoat. The airy "badinage" of Addison and Steele, the "persiflage" of Pope, and the fiercer pictorial invective which came later, failed to influence one way or another the fortunes of the hoop. "Panniers" continued to run their course, and that course extended over the whole of the eighteenth century. They were distinctly a survival of the exaggerated farthingales of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but they had been for more than a hundred years in abeyance. The hoops, however, the wearers of which were so humorously bantered in the "Spectator" came in with Queen Anne, and went out with Marie Antoinette and the ancient Monarchy of France. For another half-century the hoop lay dormant, and it was then revived, to enjoy another twenty years of universal popularity, by the Empress Eugenie. The nineteenth century satirists were as powerless to laugh down crinoline as the wags of the age of Anne had been. While the shafts of ridicule flew thick and fast, the skirts of the ladies grew more and more distended; and it was not until the garment had run what seemed to be its mysteriously appointed course that, as if by universal consent, on this side the Atlantic, an inscrutable sex calmly abandoned crinoline, took to "clinging" draperies, and coolly went back to the horrible practice of tight-lacing, which had fallen into happy desuetude during the reign of "Zouave" jackets and "Garibaldis." These historic facts should be borne in mind by Mr. Frederick Treves, F. R. C. S., of the London Hospital, who, at the instance of the National Health Society, recently delivered, at the Town Hall, Kensington, a lecture on modern feminine apparel, and on the means to be adopted for its radical alteration and amendment. The very large audience who listened to Mr. Treves's denunciations of tightly-laced corsets, low-necked dresses, and superabundant trains was almost entirely composed of ladies, and so many members of the gentle and expensive sex were unable to gain admission to the hall that it was necessary to announce a repetition of the lecture on a future occasion.

The lecturer's demonstrations of the evils of modern dress were not only oral, but graphic. Enlarged diagrams from physiological works and engravings from the books of "the Fashions," a life sized cast of Thorwaldsen's "Venus"—the "Venus de Medicis" would have been better—a costume of the existing epoch, specially lent for the occasion by a firm of fashionable drapers, and a lay figure on which was a modified reproduction of the dress of an ancient Grecian lady assisted through the eye and pointed the morals conveyed to the ear. The chair was taken by Professor Flower, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Andrew Clark; but that eminent medical authority had sent a letter in which, after speaking in very high terms of the ability of Mr. Treves, he went on to say it had been rumoured that the lecture was to be "a raid against dress," but this report was erroneous, seeing that neither Mr. Treves nor the society objected to proper dressing, "which is at once a privilege and a duty, and no unworthy means of educating the taste, exercising the judgment, encouraging the arts, and giving pleasure to others. So long as dressing does not violate the principles of beauty and the laws of health; so long as it is made conformable to position, use, and cirumstance; so long is it to be encouraged, not only as a source of enjoyment, but as the fulfilment of a serious duty: for the love of dress, which is to the body what language is to thought, is as true an instinct as is the love of what is beautiful and good." These are weighty words, and eloquent words to boot; still, it is necessary to observe that since the remote ages when what we call "Etruscan vases" were painted there has not been one scheme of feminine costume which has not more or less "violated the principles of beauty and the laws of health." It was on this text, however—and we frankly admit that from the common-sense point of view it is a very cogent text—that the lecturer mainly founded his discourse. Assuming that the primary objects of dress were to cover the body and maintain an equable temperature, Mr. Treves pointed out that in a low-necked evening dress these objects appeared to have received little or no attention. The neck and arms and the upper portions of the chest and back were left bare, "while about the lower extremities was accumulated a mass of raiment that would clothe a dozen children." The expediency of maintaining and equable temperature was systematically disregarded. In the fashionable female costume of our dinner-tables and ball-rooms, "The region of the corset was only reasonably well protected; while about the hips many layers of clothing were massed." Is Mr. Treves quite certain that he is right in making this particular statement? The evidence of experts would go, on the contrary, to show that there are very few "layers" of clothing about the hips of modern ball or dinner dress, and that the number of such "layers" beneath the costume itself has been reduced to a minimum. That which the lecturer mistakes for an accumulation of clothing is probably due only to the harmless and often necessary "dress improver" which American ladies figuratively term a "camel" or to the artful puffing out of sashes and the bowes of "yokes." What is really preposterous in a dinner or ball dress of the existing era is the inordinate length of the train. Formally a "robe a queue" was only worn at Court, or on occasions of solemn state and ceremony. At present all society wears trains, even at ordinary social gatherings; and the result is equally ridiculous to the educated eye and costly to the pocket of the person—generally a person of the non-train-wearing sex—who has to pay the dressmaker's little bill. At the same time, we have not one word to say against Mr. Treves's strictures on feminine inattention to the question of equable temperature; and he made a decidedly palpable and very humorous hit in remarking that the fashionably attired female form "might be divided geographically into a frigid, a temperate, and a torrid zone." This witticism would, however, surely only apply to evening costume. There would really seem to have been no period when ladies' walking dresses were more tasteful or more comfortable than is at present the case. Complete catholicity prevails as to head-gear, and ladies may wear "Gainsborough" hats or "cheeseplate" bonnets, precisely as they choose. Surely, again, there is nothing to be said against ample fur tippets, although the fashion was first set by the coachman and footman of the Duchesse de Morny, under the Second Empire, or against the warm, cosy, healthy ulster, although the somewhat masculine cut of that comfortable garment, especially when the head of the wearer is surmounted by a deerstalker's has occasionally leads near-sighted bachelors the sisters of their friends for their brothers.

Mr. Treves proceeded to deal with the subject of tight-lacing, first as a matter of beauty, secondly as a matter of sense, thirdly as a matter of health. The lecturer contended that if the most beautiful female outline was of a young, normal, well-developed woman, then a narrow waist was hideous. Children had naturally no waist, and if a mother gave her thought to the matter for a week she would see that she could do nothing more fatal to health than to make her daughter wear stays "to improve her figure." According to Mr. Treves, the normal waist of woman is from twenty-eight to twenty-nine inches in circumference; while the measurement of the waists of dressmakers' lay figures at present varied between twenty-one and twenty-four inches. Coming to the question of health, the lecturer showed how, by the unnatural compression of the lower ribs, the stomach, the liver, and the lungs are displaced, and their free and necessary action prevented. This is the simple and melancholy truth. The only thing that impairs the usefulness of the lecturer's incontrovertible argument is that all which he has said had been said five hundred times before and most of it fifty years ago. Indeed, from the beginning of the century and even earlier the highest anatomical and physiological authorities in England and on the Continent have been inveighing against tightlacing. Bonneau, Muller, Gruner, Camper, Morgagni, Brinckman, Hateur, Huxham, Rougemont, Gaubius, and Richter have all taken up their parable against "hour-glass" waists and suffocating stays. Headache, giddiness, ringing in the ears, redness of and bleeding from the nose, displacement of the bones, depression of the sternum, shortness of breath, spitting of blood, derangement of the circulation, palpitation of the heart, water in the chest, loss of appetite, colic pains, induration of the liver, dropsy, and rupture, sleepiness, apoplexy, tendency to syncope, obliquity of vision, carotid aneurisms, humpback, impediment of the action of the lungs, pain in the region of the heart, asthma, cough, polypus, schirrus of the stomach, tenesmus, hypochondriasis, jaundice, hysteria, epilepsy, eruptions, atrophy, and swollen feet—these are only a very few of "the painful family of Death, more [illegible] than their Queen," directly induced by [illegible]. Almost every writer of repute on [illegible] the spine and chest during the past [illegible] has had something to say against artificially induced "wasp waists." Mr. J. Leighton, in "Madre Natura," has laughed both with pen and pencil against the silly and barbarous practice; and although that hideous instrument of torture the steel or whalebone "busk," has disappeared, stays are now so skilfully fashioned as to be susceptible of being laced to an almost murderous degree of narrow waistedness. Are the crowds of ladies who listened to Mr. Treves prepared to sacrifice their hour-glass waists as they did so sacrifice them in the days of the Zouave jackets and the "Garibaldis"? If they are not prepared to abandon their tightly-laced corsets, the lecturer might just as well have delivered his admirable address at the bottom of a coal-mine or on the top of Helvellyn.—*Telegraph.*

MORE ABOUT JUMBO.

The *Daily Telegraph* continued at the time the mail left to agitate itself greatly about Jumbo. On March 1st, the paper published the following telegram from Mr. Barnum:—

"New York, Tuesday.

"Reconsidered. Will return Jumbo next December, if Zoological Society desires. Jumbo advertised here so extensively, loss and disappointment irreparable should he fail to arrive."

The more sober *Daily News* writes of the Jumbo's incident:—It seems to be quite forgotten that there are a number of experienced Anglo-Indians and some elephant hunters on the Council of the Zoological Society, and that, as a rule, a public body is bound to act, as far as possible, upon the reports and recommendations of its experienced and responsible officers. The elephant often, of course, attains a great age in captivity, living too certainly to a hundred and, in the opinion of some, to hundred years of age. There have been, perhaps, a dozen elephants at different times in our Zoological Gardens, and it so happens that all but those at present there had to be killed before they reached the age of 30 years. Jumbo's periodical fits of temper in his house have long been a source of anxiety to the authorities. With children outside he has ever been most docile, but in his house it has been different. The case as to the positive bargain made with Barnum remains as it was, and is likely to remain. Should the elephant get to America, and be returned at the end of the year, the interval will give time for providing him with more spacious and stronger quarters. If, after the warnings given, harm came of Jumbo's violence, the Council of the society would be blamed as much as they are at the present time for endeavouring to avoid it.

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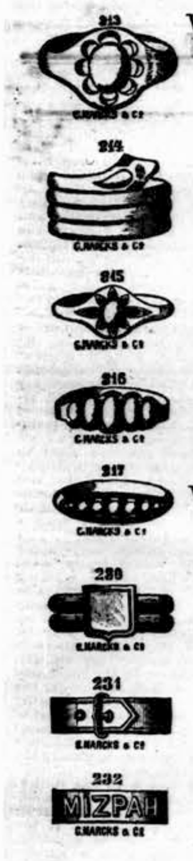

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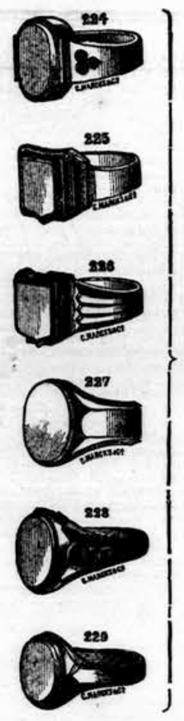

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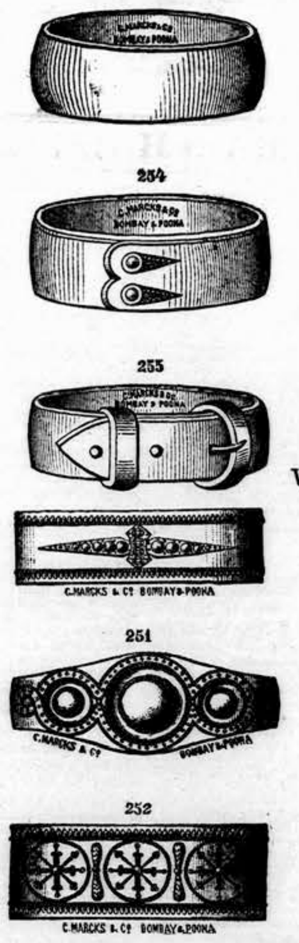
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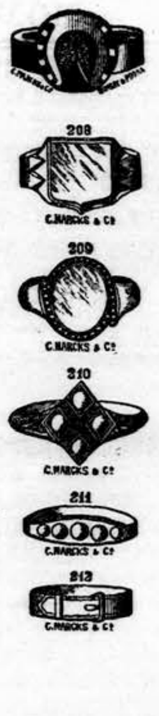

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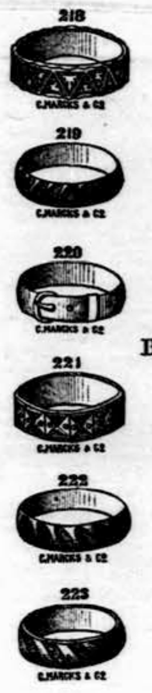

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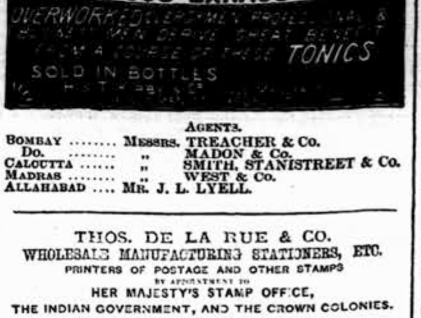

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